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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 15-18 (Sat-Sun). Tomorrow:
15-17 (Sat-Sun). Yesterday's temp. 16-19.
LONDON: Showers. Temp. 15-17 (Sat-Sun).
variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-18.
CHANNEL: Rough. ROADS: Fair.
NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy. High 74-81.
Low 58-61. Yesterday's temp. 55-65.

NATIONAL WEATHER—COMET PAGE

Amsterdam	10.8	London	10.8
Berlin	10.8	Luxembourg	10.8
Brussels	10.8	Nice	10.8
Copenhagen	10.8	Paris	10.8
Dublin	10.8	Rome	10.8
Helsinki	10.8	Stockholm	10.8
Madrid	10.8	Vienna	10.8
Moscow	10.8	Zurich	10.8
Ottawa	10.8		
Prague	10.8		
Reykjavik	10.8		
Sofia	10.8		
Tripoli	10.8		
Warsaw	10.8		
Washington	10.8		



K MILITARY JUNTA MAN—Dimitrios Ioannidis (left) entering public prosecutor's office in Athens to about the violent student uprising last November.

Former Strongman Ioannidis Threatened by Athens Crowd

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The former dictator is under house arrest at his seaside villa south of Athens. His friends said the government placed him under guard because he planned to hold a news conference and "say a lot."

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Iceland Agrees to Allow U.S. To Retain Its Military Base

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP)—Iceland agreed yesterday to permit the United States to continue operating its base at Keflavik which permits surveillance of Soviet submarine routes in the Atlantic.

The agreement called for a token reduction from the present total of 3,300 men in the American contingent and the separation of military and civilian facilities, which will lower the U.S. profile that has often been an irritant in the small island nation.

Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco negotiated the agreement with Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson in talks that have continued since April.

At that time Iceland called for the removal of the American base, a demand that was dropped when a new government took over in Reykjavik this summer.

Under the agreement, the United States will reduce its force by 400 men in categories ranging from technical to administrative. Icelanders will be trained to take over these functions. The United States also agreed to spend \$60 million for airport improvements, including new access roads, ramps and taxi ways and an additional unspecified sum to build 48 new family units. Iceland will build a new civilian airport separate from the military airport. All American military personnel will be required to reside within a specified defense area.

The agreement modifies the 1951 defense agreement under which the United States has operated a naval air base that maintains a squadron of F-4s to carry out its primary surveillance mission. Iceland has no armed forces of its own, although it has been a member of NATO since 1949.

NATO had determined that the base is of "great strategic value." The demand for its closing caused considerable alarm in the U.S. government. Its existence became a political issue in Iceland when a coalition government, with two Communist ministers, came to power last year.

The new government that was installed this summer agreed to a continuation of the base with certain adjustments. U.S. officials said they did not know how long it would take to complete the implementation of the agreement.

Abuse of Power Seen in Expulsions U.S. Businesses in Kenya Put Under Pressure

David B. Ottaway

OBL, Sept. 27 (WP)—In eight months, two American businessmen have been expelled from Kenya, another is on the verge of being thrown out and there has been threatened expulsion in dealings in the highest officials of the Kenyan government.

The treatment of American businessmen by Kenya has become a major concern of the State Department and has created problems in Kenyan-American relations. U.S. Ambassador Anthony Marshall, himself a businessman, has taken personal interest in the case and has intervened to prevent the expulsions of several other Americans.

While no U.S. diplomats would say so, there appears to be a growing abuse of office and power by Kenya's leaders, primarily at the expense of Americans and other Western businessmen here. Even some Kenyans are openly complaining about a "spreading cancer" of corruption among politicians.

The U.S. Embassy is concerned about the trend because U.S. business here has more than doubled in the last two years to \$170 million, with 135 companies represented.

In one case, high officials decided to expel an American geologist and businessman because they wanted for themselves what is believed to be the world's largest ruby mine, which two Americans discovered in Tsavo National Park. The situation is expected to be resolved shortly in favor of the Kenyans.

In another case, the Kenyan government ordered an American oil-company executive out of the country because he was trying to collect an accumulating two-year-old bill from President Jomo Kenyatta.

Kenya is known by tourists as a land of fabulous game parks, excellent hospitality and gracious hospitality. But American businessmen have discovered another world here in which top government officials frequently ask for "contributions" to hospitals, churches and charities in return. It is assumed, for smooth sailing in their dealings in the country.

No one knows for certain where this money goes, but few Americans believe it ever reaches the designated "cause." Some U.S. businessmen have recently refused to pay the price and have decided to risk the wrath of the government instead.

Kenya has one of the most efficient and least corrupt civil services of any African country. But at the ministerial level it is another story, with officials wheeling and dealing in outside business ventures with the approval and encouragement of the government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

4th Synod Of Bishops Is Opened By Pontiff

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI came to the Sistine Chapel today to pray for the Synod of Bishops and then told the 208 Synod members: "Let us not be paralyzed by fear."

In his opening speech, the Pope spoke of "the ocean of incredulity, indifference and hostility. What problems!" he exclaimed just before calling on his fellow bishops to display courage.

The fourth Synod of Bishops began with a concelebrated mass in the Sistine Chapel. The Pope, gently supported up and down steps, was the principal celebrant, assisted by the three cardinals he has appointed to serve as Synod presidents: Franz Cardinal Koenig, the Archbishop of Vienna, Juan Landauzi Cardinal Riquelme, the Archbishop of Lima, and Paul Cardinal Zommar, the Archbishop of Ougadougou, Upper Volta.

Instead of devoting his homily during mass to an analysis of the Synod's theme—Evangelization in the Modern World—the Pope cast his 10-minute talk as a prayer.

In his prepared speech, the Pope urged the faithful not to reduce their action "to mere sociological or political activity, and the mission of the church to an anthropocentric and temporal message."

He warned against methods "in open conflict with the spirit of the gospel: neither violence, therefore, nor revolution, nor colonialism in any form... nor politics for its own sake."

The Pope read a special greeting to the Most Rev. Joseph-Marie Trinh Van Can, coadjutor archbishop of Hanoi. The Pope noted that the archbishop of Hanoi had been prevented from coming to the three previous Synods and this time was absent because of illness. "By his presence," the coadjutor archbishop "renders alive and present in our midst," the Pope explained, "an elect part of the Holy Church and of most dear to us—that of North Vietnam."

Opening the first working session (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Portuguese President Antonio de Spínola acknowledging crowd's cheers at Lisbon bullring on Friday. Premier Vasco Gonçalves is at left and General Galvão de Melo at right.

At Pro-Spinola Rally Left-Right Clash Looms in Portugal

LISBON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Portugal's left and right braced today for a possible showdown as the new government struggled to avoid the most serious political confrontation at home since it came to power five months ago.

On the eve of a controversial rally called to support him, President Antonio de Spínola declared that he stood by the principle of "having a plurality of political parties."

He also appeared to challenge the militant left by saying that self-determination must precede independence in Angola, Portugal's last remaining African colony.

The nation's leftists, meanwhile, urged their followers to boycott the pro-Spinola rally tomorrow. They charged that it was a "far-right plot" to use the general's name to launch an ultraright movement.

Ambitions and Ideology

Behind the growing struggle was the question of Gen. Spínola's personal political ambitions and ideology as well as pressure by younger military officers who put him in office after ousting the rightist regime in April.

The political fighting pitted the Communists, Socialists and center-right Popular Democrats, members of the coalition provisional government of Premier Vasco Dos Santos Gonçalves, against parties on the right were liberals, monarchists, Christian Democrats and remnants of the Popular Action party that ran the country before the April coup.

There were unconfirmed reports that the government was considering banning the rally scheduled to be held in front of the presidential palace in Lisbon.

Call for Order

The Lisbon City Council urged all those attending the rally to "maintain civic order and public peace."

Rail workers' and bus drivers' unions called on members not to carry demonstrators to the site.

The Communist party's newspaper, referring to the rally organizers, called for a demonstration by Portugal's silent majority, termed the project a rally by the sedition minority.

Rally Preview

Gen. Spínola reportedly has been embroiled in a struggle with Premier Gonçalves and militant leftists in the Armed Forces Movement, the 300 younger officers who plotted and carried out the April revolution. Col. Gonçalves is president of the movement.

Gen. Spínola set off what could be a preview of tomorrow's rally by attending a bullfight last night in Lisbon. His appearance touched off a shouting contest by leftists and rightists that brought police to the bullfight.

Shouts of "Long Live Spínola" and "Colonies for Portugal" preceded clashes with leftists outside the ring after the bullfight.

During the bullfight, the crowd watched the President's box, where Gen. Spínola was seen arguing forcibly with Premier Gonçalves.

Speaking to a group of Angolan leaders today, Gen. Spínola made no mention of Portugal's "silent majority" as he had two weeks ago when formally declaring the independence of Portugal's West African colony of Guinea-Bissau.

But he said that he reaffirmed direct suffrage and added, "This concept of democracy encloses any form of political monopoly and mobilization of the masses."

The government has banned only one previously scheduled demonstration—a rally by an extreme leftist group to protest the arrest of one of its leaders.

The only serious confrontation between demonstrators and police occurred last month when police fired weapons to break up a rally after saying they had been attacked. Police bullets killed a bystander.

Ford Confronted By Deep Rifts at Economic Talks

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Deep and seemingly unbridgeable differences on how to curb inflation and meet other problems of the economy emerged today at an economic "summit" meeting called by President Ford.

The differences emerged between Democrats and Republicans and among the numerous private interest groups represented.

Of the nearly 800 non-government delegates plus numerous members of Congress and the Ford administration officials involved in the meeting here, almost 100, including members of Congress, had a chance to express their views today. They differed vastly, both in their perception of what is wrong in the United States and what ought to be done.

In particular, the President received anything but unanimous support for his view, and that of all his main economic advisers, that the root of the inflation problem is excessive government spending and borrowing. Many of the suggestions made—including widespread backing for a much larger program of federal grants to state and local governments to hire the unemployed—would involve more spending.

Many of the participants, with organized labor in the lead, stressed the problem of the nation's recession, with the prospect of higher unemployment rather than inflation.

Mr. Ford heard some tough words, and the toughest were directed at Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. A delegate, Murray Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters' Union, won applause when he suggested that the President "clean house" of all his advisers, including Mr. Burns.

But there was also applause—clearly from a different part of the audience—when William Kuhns, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said unequivocally that "the root cause of inflation is deficit spending by the government and the resulting increase in the money supply."

The President mainly listened. He asked only one or two questions aimed at clarifying a point.

The attacks on the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Burns, personally, were so sharp—although by no means unanimous—that the President gave him a chance to reply, noting that Mr. Burns could not be present at the final session of the conference tomorrow.

Lonely Struggle

In his remarks, Mr. Burns repeated his view that inflation was the cause of most of the nation's problems—from sluggish consumer spending to a depressed stock market and housing industry—and he emphasized that budget restraint must help the Federal Reserve in its "lonely struggle against inflation."

But he said that the Federal Reserve had "been able recently to take actions that have reduced somewhat the pressures on the banking system," with a result of declining short-term interest rates. While the Federal Reserve will make sure that "the supply of money and credit keep moving upward," Mr. Burns said, it will also "persevere in pursuing monetary policies that are necessary to curb our rampant inflation."

The deep divisions came to the surface at the outset of the meeting. Following brief opening remarks by Mr. Ford, the first speaker was Carl Albert, D-Ola. The speaker of the House, and Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader in the Senate. The two Democratic leaders left no doubt that their ideas for curbing the nation's economic problems were very different from those of the President's advisers and presumably those of the President himself.

Bank Heads To Join U.S. Big-5 Talks

Meeting of Ministers At Camp David, Md.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—A private weekend meeting of foreign and finance ministers of the United States and four other major oil-consuming nations has been expanded to include the chairmen of the central banks in the five countries, the State Department said today.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson announced the move in the first official statement on details of the meeting at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and representatives of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

Mr. Anderson said four foreign ministers and five finance ministers will attend the meeting. Britain's foreign secretary, James Callaghan, will be represented by a deputy, he said.

Overnight Stay

The foreign ministers will participate only in tomorrow's session. The finance ministers will stay overnight and resume the discussions on Sunday, with the bank representatives, Mr. Anderson said.

He said the meeting would center on the international economic situation. But some diplomatic sources said they believed the principal reason for the gathering of the five major oil-consuming nations was to discuss the soaring costs of petroleum.

In line with the State Department's apparent policy to play down the meeting, Mr. Anderson said there would be no agenda, no decisions would be reached and no statement would be issued at the conclusion.

Mrs. Ford Enters Hospital for Test Of Breast Cancer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Betty Ford, wife of the President, entered a suburban naval hospital today and will undergo surgery tomorrow to determine whether she is suffering from breast cancer.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told newsmen: "The purpose of the surgery is to determine through a biopsy whether the nodule (on her right breast) is benign or malignant. Should it prove to be malignant, surgery would be performed to remove the right breast."

Mrs. Ford entered the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital, Mr. Nessen described her as being in "good spirits." She had appeared with her husband less than six hours earlier at ground-breaking for a memorial grove honoring the late President Lyndon Johnson.

N.Y. Stocks Dip To 12-Year Low

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Gains on Wall Street during the last two weeks were finally erased today when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 16.03 points to the 12-year low it reached on Sept. 13.

The pessimism in New York is attributed to high interest rates, inflation and a weakening economy. Story Page 11.



INFLATION MEETING—President Ford at the economic summit conference in Washington on Friday with, from left: Sen. John Tower, R-Tex.; Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa.; Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.; Mr. Ford and Rep. Carl Albert, D-Ola. The others are unidentified.

In Effort to Defuse Issue

Wilson Admits Labor Party, Cabinet Are Split Over EEC

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, in an apparent bid to tone down a public quarrel in his Labor government over Britain's Common Market membership, admitted today that both the government and the Labor party are divided on the issue.

But he said that the whole Cabinet agrees on the plan, announced in the Labor party's election manifesto, to let the nation vote in a referendum within 12 months on whether Britain should stay in the European Economic Community.

"People are amazed," Mr. Wilson said at his daily campaign news conference, "that anyone in politics or in the media has only just discovered that there are some colleagues in the Labor party, in the Cabinet, who are dedicated supporters of the Common Market and of British membership of it."

"But the whole Cabinet is agreed on the statement we have put forward in this election and as set out in the manifesto. We are fighting the election on this."

The elections will be on Oct. 10. The Labor party was shaken Wednesday and yesterday by threats by Prices Secretary Shirley Williams and Home Secretary Roy Jenkins to resign if Britain withdrew from the market.

Mrs. Williams and Mr. Jenkins belong to the Labor party minority that wants Britain to stay in the Common Market which it joined in January, 1973.

Mr. Wilson's news conference statement that there is nothing new in this rift in his government and party appeared to be designed to defuse the issue.

The Conservatives, after using the Labor party's Common Market troubles as a campaign issue, had nothing to say about them today.

In fact, party leader Edward Heath stayed away from his party's news conference for the second straight day, moving Mr. Wilson to mention sarcastically that "as president of the party leaders' trade union I want to protest at the way the Conservative party is keeping Mr. Heath under wraps."

Low-Profile Policy

Conservative party officials said that Mr. Heath's absence was in line with his intention, announced at the beginning of the campaign, to keep "a low profile" and leave much of the campaigning to aides.

Mr. Wilson said that the central issue on the Common Market is whether "the people will have a final say, which will be binding on the government through the ballot box on whether Britain is to stay in or come out, as against the Conservatives' stubborn denial of the right of the people to decide."

The Conservatives have said that they oppose holding a referendum.

Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe said at his news conference that the Liberals have no objection to a referendum. But he challenged the Labor party to say whether its members will be allowed a free vote, without party orders, when Parliament has to act on any decision made in a national referendum.

Earmuff Bias To Take Effect In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 27 (AP)—South Africa's controversial colored-earmuff apartheid-related regulations will go into effect Tuesday.

Employers must provide "clearly marked" earmuffs for the sole use of either whites, Indians, Africans or workers of mixed races in noisy jobs.

Labor Secretary B. G. Lindesay suggested that different colors could be the means adopted by employers to distinguish the earmuffs for different races. He said the main reason for using earmuffs on a segregated basis was to "insure adequate protection against the spread of infectious diseases."

Expulsions Underline Plight Of U.S. Businesses in Kenya

(Continued from Page 1)

President. But no one has yet accused any minister of pilfering from the public treasury for his personal gain.

No Criticism

Practically nothing has been written to date in the Western press about the widespread abuse of power and office in the name of business because foreign journalists residing in Nairobi say they live under the constant threat of expulsion for any criticism of the government and particularly of Mr. Kenyatta.

Kenya's high-handed treatment of U.S. businessmen dates back to early this year when the managing director of ESSO Standard Kenya, Ltd., James Skane, was expelled on short notice with no explanation.

It seems that Mr. Skane's main "crime" was a persistent and perhaps undiplomatic effort to collect a two-year-old bill owed by Mr. Kenyatta to ESSO for gasoline delivered to one of his farms near Nakuru, about 100 miles northwest of Nairobi.

The bill still has not been paid and now amounts to the equivalent of about \$70,000, according to excellent sources. Several other foreign and Kenyan oil companies are also owed substantial amounts by the President, these sources say.

The major case that now is the talk of the American business community involves two geologists and businessmen, John Saul and Elliott Miller, who a year ago discovered the ruby mine which, they believe, is the largest in the world. The mine has not been fully explored and no dollar value can be put on it now.

Quick Expulsion

On June 18, Mr. Saul was expelled without any given reason on an order issued from State House, the President's residence. Within seven hours of the notice, he was on a plane to London.

The Kenyan Embassy in Addis Ababa says he was declared a "prohibited immigrant," because he was involved in gemstone and ivory smuggling. Ambassador Marshall has never been told officially why Mr. Saul was expelled despite numerous requests for an explanation.

The government is now looking for Mr. Miller who went into hiding in early September inside Kenya and has not been heard from since. The embassy has been told that his visa will be lifted if and when the immigration authorities catch up with him.

Mr. Marshall has protested orally to three or four Kenyan ministers and high officials

about the Saul-Miller case and has written a formal note to the Foreign Ministry objecting "to the manner in which Saul was asked to leave Kenya. He was given only a few hours notice and the embassy was not notified," the ambassador said. The note has so far gone unanswered.

Mr. Marshall said: "I have taken a direct personal interest in this case not only because the interests of an American citizen are involved but also in a broad sense because I am convinced that Kenya has great potential."

The still incomplete story as told by Mr. Saul, Mr. Miller and others close to the intrigue is as follows:

Mr. Miller discovered the mine about a year ago and he and Mr. Saul then staked out two separate claims known as Penny Lane and Nganga. Mr. Saul, in whose name the claims are registered, then opened negotiations with various Kenyans to form a company to exploit the claims, initially offering a 50-50 split with his Kenyan partners.

Various officials and ministers immediately agreed to go in on the deal. They included Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi and Minister of Natural Resources William Omondi.

It appears that Mr. Saul at first welcomed such important partners, hoping to gain some political protection for himself and Mr. Miller. The proposed partners in the company continued to change as did the percentage of shares for each as negotiations over ownership of the mine proceeded.

But the general trend was for the Kenyans to keep demanding a larger and larger percentage of the company, in effect slowly squeezing Mr. Miller and Mr. Saul out of the picture.

The two Americans were able to export legally 1.5 million carats of rubies before they lost control of their claim to the Kenyans.

Princess Elizabeth Bagaya said in a speech to the General Assembly that the United States "has always been directly involved" in such interference. "Uganda finds it deplorable," she said.

Speaking in general debate, she accused the United States of "massive bombing" in Vietnam, "unsuccessfully interfering" in Korea and Cambodia and "propping up" white South Africa.

But, she said, President Ford, who addressed the assembly Sept. 18, has declared his intention to use U.S. wealth to help



SHARING THE WEALTH—Douglas McMinin with some of his workers after he announced he would give them most of the money he received from sale of his business.

Businessman Sells Out, Workers Cash In

CHESHAM, England, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Wholesale hardwareman Douglas McMinin sold his business yesterday for \$1.5 million (\$3.5 million) and shared the money with his workers.

Checks ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000 went to 47 employees, who became shareholders 10 years ago, and the 158 other workers will share \$250,000, to be paid out during the next two years.

"They've been a good lot. I reckon they deserve every penny of it," Mr. McMinin, 63, said. Mr. McMinin said he would give to charity any money that was left over.

"I started with nothing and

I intend to die broke," he said. "I've been a millionaire for just five minutes but it doesn't mean a thing."

Money by the Truckload BARNESLEY, England, Sept. 27 (AP)—A man hurled fistfuls of £10 notes off the back of a truck near this northern England town today. Many of the persons who picked up the money turned it in to the police.

Astonished motorists driving behind the truck collected more than £1,000 in bills. The police said the money was genuine and that it was not claimed within two months.

those who picked up bills could keep them.

Geoffrey Hyde, who was driving behind the truck, collected \$70, which he turned over to the police.

"I thought the man on the truck was throwing garbage or bills he had to pay," Mr. Hyde said. "I drove past two bunches he threw away. But, when he threw more, I stopped and found it was money."

A woman picked up \$220. It was not known how much money was involved. The police assumed a lot of it ended up in the pockets of persons who were seen grabbing handfuls of bills.

Ask \$1 Million Ransom

Santo Domingo Terrorists Seize U.S. Woman Diplomat

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 27 (AP)—Terrorists kidnapped a U.S. woman diplomat today and held her and seven other persons in the Venezuelan Consulate. They reportedly demanded \$1 million in ransom and freedom for all Dominican political prisoners.

A television commentator who listed the demands said that there was no immediate threat to the life of Barbara Hutchinson, chief of the U.S. Information Service in the Dominican Republic.

Officials said that five men armed with submachine guns seized Miss Hutchinson, 47, in front of the small USIS office at about 11:30 a.m., shoved her into a car and drove to the nearby Venezuelan Consulate.

Police immediately cordoned off the building, where, in addition to the gunmen and Miss Hutchinson, were the Venezuelan consul, the vice-consul, two Dominican secretaries, a Spanish citizen, a Chinese citizen and a messenger boy. The Venezuelan consul, Jesus Gregorio de Corral, reported by telephone that the gunmen had planted bombs throughout the consulate and said they would set them off, "killing us all," unless authorities met their demands.

Television commentator Alberto Amengual remained in telephone contact with the hostages.

He said that the gunmen were from a group headed by Radames Mendez Vargas, who was released from prison two months ago after serving a term for hijacking a Venezuelan airliner.

Miss Hutchinson's kidnapping occurred in the same session of Santo Domingo where in 1970 leftist kidnapped U.S. military attaché Donald Crowley. He was released later.

Miss Hutchinson returned to Santo Domingo in October, 1972, after being promoted to director of the U.S. Information Service here. She had been posted to the Dominican Republic as an information officer in the early 1960s.

Miss Hutchinson speaks fluent Spanish. There are now about 35 political prisoners in the Dominican Republic.



Elizabeth Bagaya at UN Friday.

other countries and she expressed the hope that this would be "translated into deeds rather than remain mere declarations."

In the exchange for Col. Crowley in 1970, 19 political prisoners were released and flown to Mexico.

After years of bloodshed and turmoil, which climaxed in a civil war in 1965 when U.S. Marines and paratroopers intervened, the Dominican Republic has emerged as one of the brightest economic prospects in Latin America.

But to accomplish this, the regime of President Joaquin Balaguer, who easily won a third term in May, has been tough with leftists and others who oppose the government.

Pope Opens Bishops' Synod With an Appeal for Courage

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Lorscheider, a Brazilian archbishop, presented a summary of the church's development since the last Synod in 1971. He noted that the national conferences of bishops had been more articulate in noting problems rather than positive developments. "There are signs of strength and vigor in the church," he said. He then detailed problems, among them: rigidity of the liturgy, insufficient coordination between Rome and the status of marriage, free love, abortions, youth and workers who have turned from organized religion and relativism in moral values. Archbishop Lorscheider also spoke of "a shortage of workers in the vineyard"—a decline in pastoral vocations and an aging priesthood.

Synod members have now received a tentative calendar of their sessions. Through Oct. 7, they are to discuss experiences of evangelization, and from Oct. 8 to 16, the theology of evangelization. The remainder of the Synod—scheduled to end Oct. 26—is to be devoted principally to drawing up pastoral proposals to present to the Pope.

Finally, the Most Rev. Alois

Judge Rejects Reinecke Plea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A federal judge today turned down requests for a new trial or dismissal of the perjury conviction against California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker said he could find no merit in arguments by Reinecke's lawyers that the conviction on a single perjury count was improperly obtained. Reinecke was convicted on June 27. Judge Parker presided in the case.

The California Republican was convicted of lying before a Senate committee which was investigating the ITT affair. He is scheduled to be sentenced on Wednesday. He has not resigned as lieutenant governor.

Heavy Snowfall Shuts More Alpine Passes

CHNEVA, Sept. 27 (AP)—Some Swiss soldiers and employees in 50 hotels were blocked overnight near Grimsel Mountain as early heavy snowfalls closed the pass.

The Fuka, Susten, Albul, Great St. Bernard and several other passes were also closed. Motoring on the Saint-Gothard road, main link to Italy, was reduced to daylight hours, and chains or snow tires are required on the Gotthard and almost all other Alpine roads.

Bonn's Veto Said Aimed at New Farm Aid

No Objection Seen To Old Measures

BONN, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Bonn government said today that its chief aim in blocking Common Market farm price increases is to prevent introduction of new national farm-aid measures rather than force withdrawal of old measures in force for many years.

The statement, made at a news conference by the chief government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, apparently was an attempt to soften the West German announcement that it will veto a 5 per cent rise in European Economic Community farm prices. The increase was agreed by the eight other community members at a Brussels ministerial council session last week and was supposed to be effective Tuesday.

Mr. Boelling said that, when the foreign and agriculture ministers of the EEC meet in a Luxembourg crisis session next week, West Germany will seek, above all, to ward off further national measures contravening the community's founding Treaty of Rome.

But Bonn could not expect some of its partners to recede from treaty-breaking measures which have been in effect for many years, he said.

Satisfactory declarations On Wednesday, however, the government said it could not make a decision on the proposed price increases without "satisfactory declarations" from member states that they will dismantle treaty-contravening measures that "disturb competition" within the Common Market.

It was not immediately clear what "old" measures Mr. Boelling was referring to.

National measures taken in recent months to help farmers cope with rising production costs and low prices for their products include premiums for French beef producers and subsidies to help Dutch greenhouse vegetable growers bear increased fuel oil prices.

Mr. Boelling said that other preconditions for West German agreement to the 5 per cent price hike remain. They are that the increases should be taken into account in next year's annual price-fixing round and that the community should start a "stock-taking" process on the entire Common Agricultural Policy, with a view to its eventual reform.

The Bonn government expects a basic decision on the "stock-taking" process to be taken at next week's Luxembourg meeting, he said. Once concrete dates have been set for the farm policy review, the West Germans will put forward their own reform proposals, he said.

No French Influence Mr. Boelling said that reports that France was planning new national measures to bail out its farmers did not influence Wednesday's veto decision by the West German Cabinet.

But this appeared to conflict with Economics Minister Hans Friedrich's statement to parliament yesterday that the government had expected French farmers to demand and receive further national aid and that this had to be prevented.

The president of the German Farmers' Association, meanwhile, accused the Bonn government of consciously trying to divert attention from the need for farm-price increases by making its agreement conditional to the removal of measures which distort competition in the community. The veto has "recklessly endangered the Common Market and the work of European unification," and "ignores the exceptional economic difficulties facing German agriculture," the association charged.

Ethiopian Rally in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (UPI)—A group of Ethiopian students today briefly occupied their nation's UN mission here to press demands for an elected civilian government in Ethiopia and an end to what they said was cooperation by the military government to discuss the economic crisis.

He met with congressional leaders last week to discuss the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

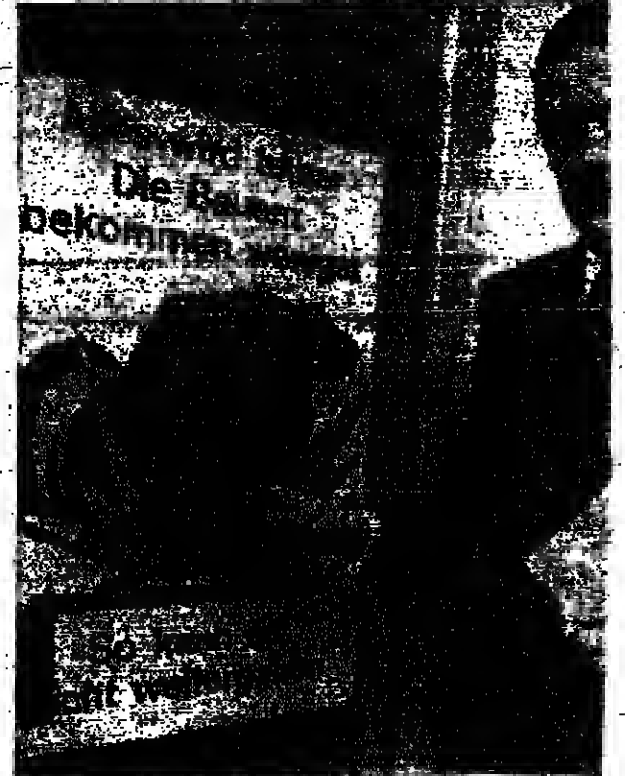
At that meeting, he reportedly defended the need for covert activity by asserting that, despite criticism of the CIA, if Italy went Communist, there would be criticism that the United States had not done enough to save the country.

Mr. Rabin's allusion to Italy as especially prone to Communist take-over was confirmed by officials here as a particular concern of Mr. Kissinger.

Italy, with a critical balance-of-payments problem, has the largest Communist party in the West.

Last month, the dominant Christian Democratic party rejected an offer by the Communists to join the coalition government, an offer backed by many Christian Democrats.

Mr. Kissinger was also reported to have expressed concern about Italy's "going Communist" when



FARMER'S PROTEST—Konstantin Heereman, of West German Farm Federation, illustrates wter the unhappiness of his members over government's opposition to a five per cent of prices within the Common Market. Foster sa: "The farmers are receiving less. This can't

Stores Report Stampedes

Sugar Scare Transforms Placid Shoppers in Brit

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—

British shoppers have been on a panic buying spree for weeks after rumors spread that there was an acute sugar shortage. Supermarkets have reported that normally placid shoppers have turned stores into stampedes when sugar goes on sale.

Some British women, the supermarket personnel say, will stop at nothing to obtain sugar. Among the incidents it was reported that:

• A humble, well-spoken young woman here offered to perform a private strip-tease for a supermarket executive if he sold her a two-pound bag of sugar.

• A nervous schoolteacher who was taking a driving test began to exhibit stock-car-racing tendencies when she spotted a store selling sugar. She failed the test but got the sugar.

• An elderly lady knocked down a Birmingham store assistant with a wire grocery basket when she found the sugar shelf empty.

Horde of Women "Every time we get a new shipment of sugar in and put it on the shelves, a horde of women descend from all sides," a bewildered London store manager said.

"They come out of nowhere, it's as though they can smell the stuff. The shelves are cleaned out in minutes. Locusts have nothing on these ladies," he said.

The panic buying of sugar began several weeks ago, apparently stemming from the widespread anxiety about Britain's economic problems and inflation.

Fears of a sugar shortage were reinforced when producers began hiking their prices and a major food-store chain warned last month that the government may have to impose rationing.

Consumer Council The government repeatedly has insisted there is no sugar shortage. The Consumer Council, a shoppers' watchdog group, claimed this week that sugar supplies had not dropped below 70 per cent of normal.

A supermarket executive claimed: "The sugar is available. But it is snapped up as soon as it is put on the shelf. We can only suppose that housewives are hoarding in a big way."

"On the face of it, I suppose it looks like a shortage when people find none to buy. But it is a false shortage," the executive said.

Consumer Affairs Minister Shirley Williams has been making tours of shopping areas and reassuring shoppers. She blamed "rumormongers and hoarders" for the crisis.

Panic Phobia Behavioral experts have branded the sugar search "panic phobia," and said it is a symptom of the anxiety many Britons feel about the future.

A sociologist, Dr. William Tuffell, warned: "We're facing a psychological peril, such that any whisper can be whipped up to sound like a warning siren."

Panic buying is one thing. Panic phobia is another. It presupposes a permanent condition, an exaggerated reaction to every alarm bell, no matter how false it may be," he said.

He added: "Female members of my own family, normally quite docile, are plotting how they can lay their hands on sugar."

"Chatted Up" Some resort to feminine wiles. A Midlands store owner said he has never been "chatted up" by so many women before. "I feel like a movie star," he said.

In the wealthy Glasgow suburb of Bearsden, a group of housewives reportedly obtained copies of the times and locations of sugar deliveries to a food-store chain.

In London's well-to-do Kensington district, a group of women hired elderly pensioners to keep watch outside stores and tip

them off when the arrived.

Restaurants have no losses of sugar cubes. Tony Alivatos, who bar chain here, said: ed to loose sugar thieves. But the w began bringing plas them to carry it as Thieves are cash critics.

A truckload of hijacked in London recently. And on here, can men are bags containing to "finest sugar." T7 tain a half-inch h on top of sand.

Ford We Tax Me To Help

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Ford's administration is considering a new tax on lower-income workers to help pay for the cost of the Vietnam War.

The officials on no decision had yet But they also insist that an administrator legislation to was a distinct poss

Kenneth Rush, economic counselor for the poor w "income, active s White House.

Mr. Rush and House officials indi administration was variety of ways in system could be alleviate hardships high prices of f other goods and se

Tax relief for recommended by 1 at the 12 prelimi leading to this w conference on infli statement Wednesd the first time the House indicated it ing adoption of su as part of its econ

Mr. Ford's econ had said in the last they had been su consensus that ex help for lower-inc

The White House said that, if taxes for the poor, th would have to fin coup the lost reve not to add to infli

William Seidman rector of the inflati said that an alk considered was taxes," such as s taxes. Other po were mentioned at meetings were inc taxes for higher i and increased corp

In general, the aides said that the was planning to pr the hardest-hit s economy, industrie workers.

Turkish P Bars Coal

ANKARA, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The Turkish government has ordered a ban on the export of coal to other countries.

The Republic's p authorized French- lent Soviet early to the Democrats s e pers without waitin gulls of the electio December.

However, Faria 1 or of the Democrati ed down the offer. the present govern should be sought ou cratic-Republican he said.

a Davis, Rightists Testify

parate Foes of Nomination
ail Rockefeller at Hearing

By Paul Houston

INGTON, Sept. 27.—Leftist Angela Davis and conservative rightists testified yesterday in the Senate confirmation hearing of Nelson Rockefeller, vice-president.

Seven-vehement criticism, at Senate confirmation focused on Mr. Rockefeller.

Dual Role
anned for
kefeller

David S. Broder

INGTON, Sept. 27 (WP).—administration officials yesterday they expect to see a dual role in the administration of Rockefeller as a long-term domestic manager.

ating Mr. Rockefeller's tion by Congress, close of President Ford are to fit him into plans organization of the offi-

anticipate that the former a governor will quickly ad into service by the and Secretary of State isinger as a high-level

Rockefeller and the secre- state have conferred sev- recently and officials Klesinger has already in- is hope that Mr. Rocke- undertake international ooting missions and Mr. given at least his tact

to Routine Trips
ficials made it clear that pect Mr. Rockefeller to major diplomatic prob- the sort of "show-the- tions to secondary work that former vice-presi- are sometimes assigned.

ee officials expressed the at Mr. Rockefeller's dip- work not prevent in assuming a major role in domestic planning, arly in critical areas that departmental and agency

uggested area of study, for a, is a long-range analysis prescription for the con- demands of environ- protection and economic ent.

Rockefeller had begun that exploration with his financed Commission on Choices for Americans wing the governorship r. A plan, reportedly consideration, is for the sident designate to con- sider studies with a gov- ernment staff.

ialists See
n, Agree on
ent Therapy

BEACH, Calif., Sept. 27 (WP).—Two blood specialists agreed yesterday in a consultation with a case of former Presi- dent Nixon but it was hat there was no reason e the present treatment eble with anticoagu- doctor said today.

leal bulletin issued by Lungren at Long Beach Hospital said Mr. Nixon- ued to respond satisfac- treatment which has nistered since he was on Monday. Mr. Nixon ot clot in his right lung seen in routine vascu- lation consultation, the statement said. "Pol- onulation, it was our opinion that there was sion for any change in rent course of treat- ment, and that the accu- mulating varicosities in the special diagnostic and further tests will be d next week."

fellier's handling of the Attica (N.Y.) prison riot, in which 43 persons died, his support of liberal abortion laws and the worldwide impact of his family's enormous financial holdings.

Members of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, before which the nominee testi- ed for three days this week, frequently defended Mr. Rockefeller against the critics' assaults.

The witnesses were from such diverse groups as the Attica Brothers Legal Defense, the Liberty Lobby, the National Right to Life Committee and the U.S. Labor party.

At one point, a minister for the Aquarian Cooperative Church of Jesus the Christ stood up in the audience to deliver a prayer of protest and was forcibly moved with her husband, who said he was president of World Television Cooperative Develop- ment, Inc. He claimed that he could prove Mr. Rockefeller lied about his wealth.

Mrs. Davis, formerly a University of California at Los Angeles philosophy instructor, now a co-chairman of the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, assailed Mr. Rockefeller's "support of Richard Nixon's pardon while at the same time being responsible for the Attica massacre."

She blamed the former New York governor for the bloodshed by failing to go to the New York State prison in 1971 to negotiate with rioting inmates or to agree to their demand for amnesty.

"Today, 61 people [all prisoners] face a variety of charges stem- ing from the Attica uprising," she said. "Not a single correc- tional officer, state policeman or National Guardsman, who, by official report, were responsible for all of the deaths, has ever been reprimanded," she said.

Forty-two prisoners and hostages died as a result of the storming of the prison in Sep- tember and a guard died of wounds from a beating when the riot began.

The committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., pointed out that Mr. Rockefeller has testified he was not empowered under state law to grant amnesty in advance of conviction—and that, in any case, he thought the granting of amnesty would foster riots elsewhere.

Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., noted that Mr. Rockefeller, in testimony on Tuesday, had made "a recognition of error" by saying that, in retrospect, he thought armed force should not have been used to put down the rebellion.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate minority leader, mentioned that Mrs. Davis belongs to the Communist party of northern California. Sen. Scott could not get Mrs. Davis to say whether she approved of a final demand which had been made by the Attica rebels: safe passage to a "noncapitalist" country.

"I'm not the nominee for vice- president," she said as Sen. Scott pressed the question.

A survivor of the Attica up- rising, who called himself "Big Black," gave an emotional de- scription of torture and premeditated shootings that he said took place during the assault by police.

On the abortion issue, a Notre Dame University law professor, Charles Rice, representing the U.S. Coalition for Life, called Mr. Rockefeller "the incarnate symbol of the anti-life move- ment" and said a vote for the nominee's confirmation "will be a vote to adopt the totalitarian philosophy of permissive abortion as the public orthodoxy of this nation."

Mr. Rockefeller received strong support on the abortion issue in testimony by New York State Assemblywoman Constance Cook, who sponsored the state's abor- tion law, and Carol Burris of the Women's Lobby, Inc.

The assemblywoman said Mr. Rockefeller "would be praised, not blamed, for his role in re- forming the obsolete, inhumane criminal statutes on abortion."

Mr. Rockefeller's office presu- mably found nothing unfavorable to report on Mr. Flanigan, since Mr. Ford announced Mr. Flanigan's nomination. The White House spokesman would mention no other names. However, an official close to the Watergate investigation said that a number of prospective appointees had been investigated and even now several were in the process of being checked out. The official did not suggest that the investigations had uncovered evidence linking any of the ap- pointees with the Watergate case. Apparently, the fact that a



GOING OVER DETAILS—The four crewmen of the Apollo-Soyuz test project in a mock-up of the Soviet Soyuz spacecraft orbital module during training session for 1975 U.S.-Soviet linkup in Houston, Tex. From left, cosmonaut Valery Kubasov, astronaut Thomas Stafford, astronaut Vance Brand and cosmonaut Alexei Leonov, who is commander of the Soyuz. Stafford will command the Apollo crew.

First Request Since Grant to Nixon

Colson Asks Presidential Pardon

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP).—Charles Colson, a former White House special counsel who is serving a one-to-three-year prison term for obstruction of justice, has asked President Ford for a pardon, the White House reported yesterday.

Colson thus is the first major Watergate figure to request a presidential pardon since Mr. Ford granted one to Colson's former boss, Richard Nixon. The White House has said that all pardons will be considered on an individual basis.

Colson culminated intensive plea-bargaining with the office of special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in June by pleading guilty to spreading derogatory in- formation about Daniel Ellsberg in 1971 after Mr. Ellsberg had leaked the Pentagon papers. In return, Mr. Jaworski dropped charges against Colson in the White House "plumbers" and Watergate cover-up prosecutions.

At the White House yesterday, the Nixon pardon and associated arrangements continued to raise questions. President Ford's new press secretary got plenty of ques- tions but gave few answers about congressional reaction to the pardon of and the accompanying agreements to recognize Mr. Nixon's ownership of the White House tapes and to seek \$850,000 transition expense money.

Ronald Nessen, the press secre- tary, said, "No decision has been made" on how Mr. Ford will respond to a Capitol Hill request that he explain his reasons for the pardon. He said that it was premature to inquire whether the President planned to invoke ex- ceptive privilege for the first time.

Judge Orders Delay
In Release of Calley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—A U.S. Appeals Court judge has temporarily blocked release of William Calley, who had been ordered freed by a lower court judge in reversing Calley's conviction for murder in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam.

Chief Judge John Brown of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans yesterday ordered a stay of the lower court order until Monday to allow the Army time to present a written mo- tion for a 15-day stay.

Jaworski Men Look for Any Links

ord Appointees Given Watergate Check

Philip Shabecoff
INGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Federal Watergate prosecu- tors yesterday asked the White House to investigate many of Ford's appointees to be sure that they were not tainted by the Water- gate scandal, officials close to the investigation said yesterday.

Those checked out by the Leon Jaworski was Nelson Rockefeller, the Vice-President, these officials said.

indicated that the staff and nothing detrimental to the President about Rockefeller. asked about the process of appointing through Rockefeller's office, a White House spokesman confirmed that being done but said that all of Mr. Ford's ap- pointees explained that being considered for a executive-branch appoint- routinely checked out by a practice that has been by previous administra- only if the FBI investigation some evidence warrant-



Charles Colson

Asked whether Mr. Ford would oppose legislation that would abrogate the agreement whereby the tapes are to be sent to California and kept under Mr. Nixon's control, the press secretary said, "The question of the tapes is in the legislative process. I think we'll have to wait and see what Congress comes out with."

Finally, Mr. Nessen was unable to say whether the President personally approved of his own administration's request to Congress for \$850,000 in transition and other expenses for Mr. Nixon. Mr. Nessen tried to emphasize that the agreement on the expense payments was negotiated and that the money was requested by the General Services Administration, with "transmission to Congress from the White House."

But asked specifically whether the President personally approved the deal, he said, "I don't know whether he personally approved it or not. I have no reason to suspect one way or the other on that. But it was sent to the Hill [Congress] over his name in his official capacity. Obviously, it's got his name on it."

Asked whether it could not be assumed from that fact that Mr. Ford had personally approved, Mr. Nessen replied: "I wouldn't assume one way or the other."

Would the President sign some- thing of which he didn't approve, he was asked. "I'm going to have to find out about that," the press secretary said.

Jaworski Asks Separate Trial
For Strachan in Cover-Up

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP).—Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski moved yesterday to drop former White House aide Gordon Strachan as a defendant in next week's Watergate cover-up trial.

Mr. Jaworski asked U.S. District Judge John Sirica to put off Mr. Strachan's trial in light of his protests that the govern- ment's evidence against him was tainted.

Watergate prosecutors have steadily denied Mr. Strachan's claims but the dispute has never been resolved. In a 5-to-1 decision last week, the U.S. Court of Appeals simply ruled that Mr. Strachan would have to stand trial with the other defendants and wait until later to press his point.

Troublesome Issues
However, chief Appeals Court Judge David Bazelon said that Mr. Strachan's petition did present "very troublesome issues" which would have to be considered at the conclusion of the cover-up trial. The dissenting judge, George Mackinnon, said that he thought the former White House aide was entitled to a decision now instead of being forced to go through a lengthy trial.

Clinging the views of both appel- late court judges, Mr. Jaworski said that he felt "justice would be better served" by endorsing a separate trial for Mr. Strachan.

This would also prevent any other convictions at the cover- up trial from being overturned because of Mr. Strachan's claims. A former deputy to White House chief of staff H.R. Halde- man, Mr. Strachan was accus- ed in the cover-up indictment of

obstruction of justice, conspiracy to obstruct justice and lying to the Watergate grand jury about a \$350,000 cash fund for the original Watergate defendants.

His lawyer, John Bray, has been pressing since spring for dismissal of the charges because of what Mr. Bray called "a honorable deal" that government prosecutors made with Mr. Strachan last year.

Mr. Strachan told the grand jury April 11, 1973, that he had given Frederick La Rue, a Nixon re-election campaign dep- uty, the cash fund on his own initiative. He failed to disclose that he had made the deliveries on instructions from John Dean 34, who was then White House counsel.

However, Mr. Bray said that a week later, on April 18, Mr. Strachan went back to govern- ment prosecutors Earl Silbert and Seymour Glusker and "told them the whole story" after being promised that nothing he said would be used against him, directly or indirectly.

Watergate prosecutors main- tained that the charges against Mr. Strachan are still solidly based on independent testimony from Dean and other confessed conspirators such as La Rue and former Nixon campaign official Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Judge Sirica upheld the prosec- utors after evidentiary hearings this summer, but Mr. Bray continued to protest. He said that the government had at least used the information Mr. Strachan supplied in making basic deci- sions, such as whether or not he should be prosecuted.

Whether this was permissible has yet to be settled. In his motion yesterday, Mr. Jaworski acknowledged that "it may be unfair to subject... Strachan to the rigors of a trial of this magnitude without further pre- trial exploration of what appears to be, at least, a close legal question."

The cover-up trial is scheduled to start Tuesday. Rather than delay it for the five other de- fendants, Mr. Jaworski suggested that Mr. Strachan be granted a separate trial with the under- standing that he would first be granted a full and final hearing to resolve his complaints.

Two U.S. Satellites Impede
Work of Radio Telescopes

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP).—Two satellites hanging over the east and west coasts of South America for the last four months have blocked observation of parts of the heavens for more than a dozen radio telescopes in the United States, Canada and Britain.

The interference set up by the satellites' radio signals has been so bad that some telescopes have been unable to keep watch on the afternoon sun. Others have lost day and night observations of distant quasars and pulsars, which many astronomers believe to be the most intricate and chal- lenging stars in the skies.

"This interference has caused quite substantial trouble to some observing programs," said the University of Maryland's Frank Kerr, spokesman for the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Radio Frequencies (NASCRF). "It's cost us time, money and lost observation."

The satellites in question are the ATS-6 and the SMS-1, space- agency shorthand for the sixth Applied Technology Satellite and the first Synchronous Meteorological Satellite.

Synchronous Altitude
Both were launched in May and placed at a synchronous altitude of 24,000 miles, meaning that they orbit the earth at the same rate of speed that the earth turns. The two satellites thus hover over the same spots on earth, ATS over the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific, west of Ecuador, and SMS over the Atlantic, east of Brazil.

Therein lies at least part of the trouble. The signals of both satellites come from a fixed part of the southwest sky, meaning that in that part of the sky, observation of stars broadcasting radio signals anywhere near the frequencies of the satellite broad- casts is impossible.

The signal broadcast back to earth by the ATS lies dangerously close to one of the busiest fre- quencies in radio astronomy, the one on which most stars trans- mit many of their signals. The signal sent back by SMS actually overlaps a radio telescope fre- quency.

"I think we must take the view that ATS is the worst of the two," said William Howard, as- sociate director of the NAS Com- mittee on Radio Frequencies and the operating director of the National Radio Astronomy Observ- atory in Greenbank, W.Va. "It interferes with an exclusive radio astronomy band at a level 10 times what most radio astron- omers would consider harmful."

The radio band that ATS has blocked off is one used by radio astronomers to study the sun, the pulsating stars called pulsars and the mysterious distant objects called quasars (quasi-stellar ob- jects) that astronomers think might be the most distant objects in the universe.

Too Late to Change
Radio astronomers discovered that ATS would infringe on their exclusive band only months be- fore the \$90-million spacecraft was launched from Cape Ken- nedy on May 30. It was too late to change the radio transmitter aboard the satellite, although the space agency agreed to put a filter aboard the satellite to nar- row the signal broadcast back to earth.

The filter failed to narrow suf- ficiently the signal so that large radio telescopes at Greenbank, the Owens Valley Observatory (OVO) of California Institute of Technology and the Algonquin Park Observatory in Canada have often confused ATS signals with those coming from stars.

The signal broadcast by the SMS overlaps a frequency used by radio telescopes listening for transmissions from oxygen-hydro- gen clouds between galaxies. There clouds are electrified by cosmic rays, then broadcast their message on the same frequency used by the SMS satellite.

Radio astronomers first learned that SMS broadcasts would overlap their hydroxyl signal after the satellite began send- ing back weather pictures May 17. Nobody in the space agency had told them that the weather

reports would be on their fre- quency.

The interference from SMS spreads from California to Brit- ain, where the Jodrell Bank Observatory has had trouble dis- tinguishing galactic signals from the broadcasts that are hits and pieces of the day's weather over the Atlantic. One problem is that the satellite broadcasts 20 minutes every half hour, day and night.

Congressmen Hope Tax Ploy
Will Increase Their Incomes

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Federal tax "voters" wrath mem- bers of Congress have demurred in recent years from voting them- selves an increase in their current salaries of \$42,500 a year.

But now they may have found a way to raise their incomes with- out increasing their salaries. A little-noticed tax loophole recently approved by the House Ways and Means Committee as part of its work on an omnibus tax bill, in effect, would add about \$1,700 to the annual income of a typical senator or congressman.

Moreover, the amount of the benefit would increase automati- cally in pace with future inflation. If approved by Congress and signed into law by the President, the device would work this way:

At present, congressmen and senators may deduct \$3,000 a year from income when calculating their taxes for living expenses while they are in Washington. The assumption is that their principal residences are in the states they represent and that they must bear the extra expense of maintaining second living quarters in the Washington area. Actually, many members of Con- gress own homes in or around Washington, where they or their families live most of the year.

Under the new tax provision approved by the Ways and Means Committee, the living expense deduction would be increased be- ginning Jan. 1. The amount of the increase would be equivalent to the rate at which consumer prices in the Washington area have risen during the last 22 years—about 90 percent. Thus, the \$3,000 deduction would be raised to about \$5,700.

Thereafter, the deduction would be increased every two years to take into account subsequent in-flation. The value of the deduction varies with the tax bracket of the individual congressman or senator. If, for example, he or she is in the 39 per cent tax bracket—considered relatively low—the tax saving from an increase of \$2,700 in the living expense deduction would amount to about \$1,050 a year.

But the effective value of the deduction would be more than that, because in this tax bracket the congressman or senator would have to have a salary increase of more than \$1,700 to obtain \$1,050 worth of additional, after tax spending power.

In higher tax brackets, the in- creased living-expense deduction would be even more valuable.

Los Angeles Times.

Wallace Heads
Poll as Choice
Of Democrats

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (Reu- ters).—At 6 a.m. Gov. George Wallace appears to be the Dem- ocrats' first choice as their candi- date in the 1976 presidential election, according to a Gallup poll published today.

The poll was taken before Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., an- nounced Monday that he would not seek the nomination, but those polled—a cross section of Demo- cratic voters—were asked to imagine that Sen. Kennedy would not run.

Gov. Wallace, who has been in a wheelchair since a would-be as- sassin shot him two years ago, took 27 per cent of the poll. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., beaten by Richard Nixon in the 1972 election, and Sen. Edmund Mus- kie, D-Maine, got 17 per cent each. Then followed Sen. Henry Jack- son, D-Wash., with 14 per cent; former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, 7 per cent; Sen. Wil- liam Proxmire, D-Wis., 5 per cent, and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Farmer-Labor-Minn., 2 per cent. Seven per cent of those polled were undecided.

Voters were also asked how they would choose if Sen. Ken- nedy were running. He got 46 per cent of the poll and Gov. Wallace came second with 16 per cent.

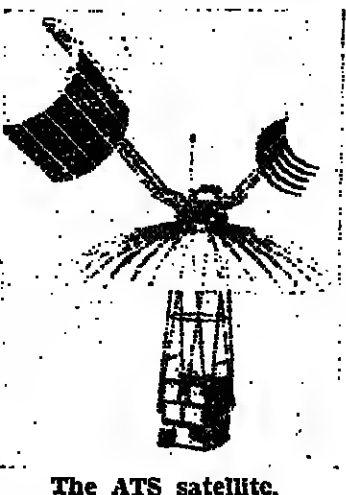
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To Help Poor, End Birth-Rate Drop

Russia Sets Aid for Large Families

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet government, in a move to alleviate poverty in large families and to counteract the nation's falling birthrate, today announced a 3.3-billion-ruble-a-year (\$2.4 billion) program of financial support for 12.5 million Soviet children.

Pravda, the Communist party daily, reported that the Council of Ministers and Communist party Central Committee had approved allowances of \$16 a month to children under eight years of age in families where the total per capita income is below \$68.50 a month. The program goes into effect Nov. 1.

Although the press reports did not say so, the program in effect set a poverty standard in the Soviet Union because assistance is to be based purely on income level.

Soviet propaganda has always contended that poverty was eliminated in this country and treats it as a phenomenon of capitalist society or underdeveloped economies in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Guidelines Set

But the guidelines for the child-support program in effect, set an income of about \$3,300 a year for a family of four as a measure of poverty.

The Soviet press reported that \$2.4 billion was being allocated annually for the program, providing enough funds for 12.5 million children under the age of eight. The principal beneficiaries were expected to be in rural areas where incomes are still well below those of industrial workers in the cities.

Government statistics published in July said that the average Russian worker's wages were just

under \$186 a month. With most wives working as well, families of industrial workers would normally have a total income above the \$68.50 per capita set to qualify for the program.

Urban families, moreover, tend to be smaller than rural ones. Parents with more than two children are rare in cities and most couples have only one child, partly because of the pressure of housing space.

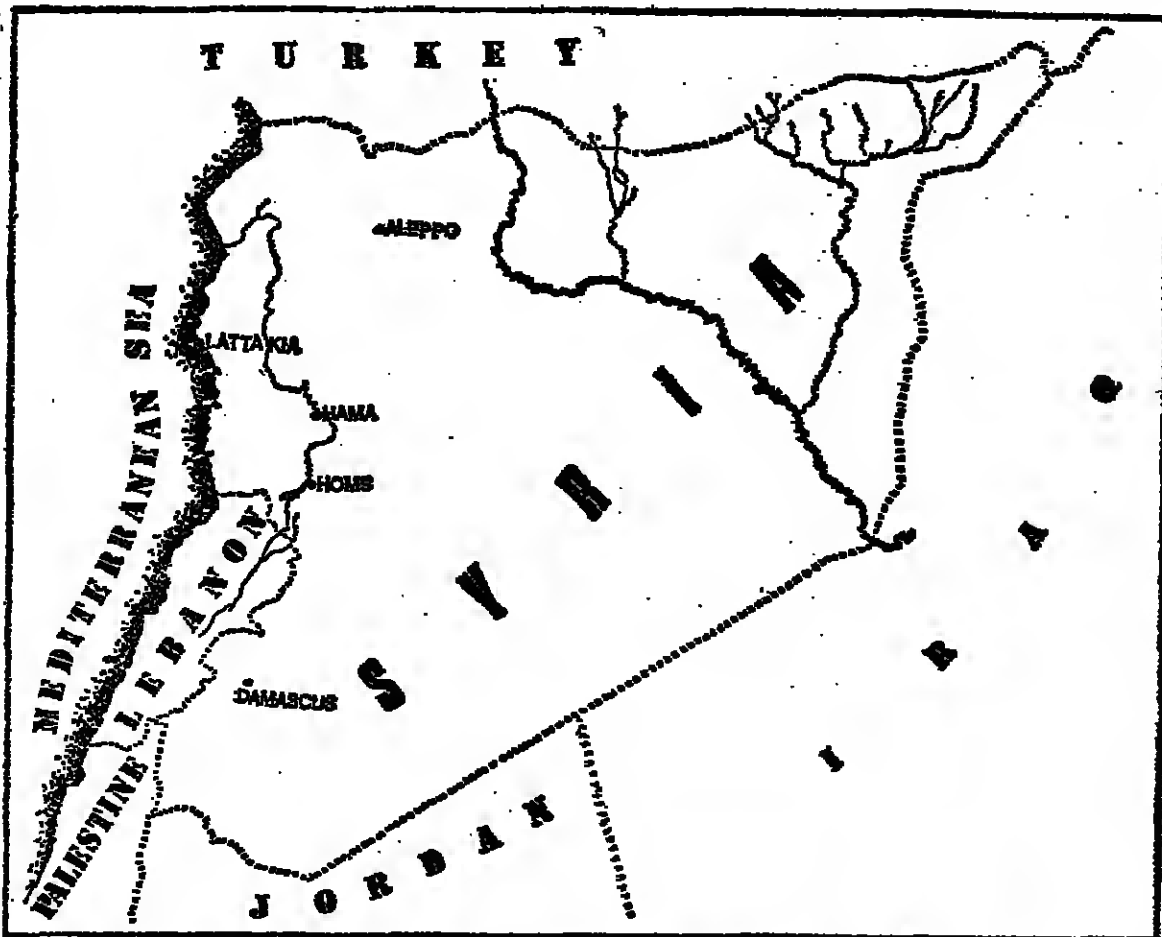
Rural families are larger, especially among the Islamic peoples of Central Asia and other minorities. In the 1970 census, ethnic Russians were a bare majority of the 247 million Soviet people. They are expected to be a minority by the time of the 1980 census.

Because farm incomes tend to be higher in the warmer fruit and vegetable-growing climates of Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Russians of Central Russia may be the most numerous recipients of the new child allowances. But the subsidy will provide some nationwide stimulus for larger families among the poorer people.

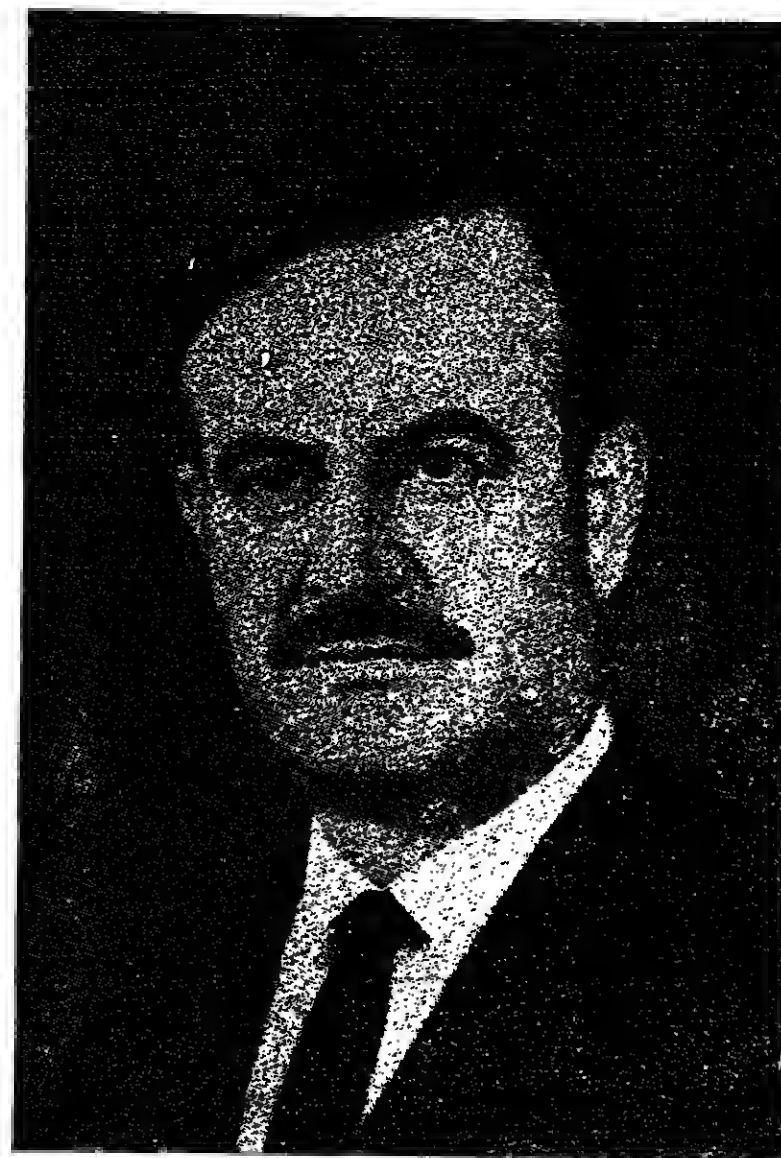
The Soviet Union has long had maternal allowances to provide modest support to large families. But heretofore, these grants have been based purely on family size without regard to income level.

Previous Programs

Under the previous program, mothers with four children qualified for a monthly allowance of \$52.3; for five children, \$71.95; for six children, \$91.95; for seven children, \$111.95; for eight children, \$131.95; for nine children, \$151.95; for ten children, \$171.95; for eleven children, \$191.95; for twelve children, \$211.95; for thirteen children, \$231.95; for fourteen children, \$251.95; for fifteen children, \$271.95; for sixteen children, \$291.95; for seventeen children, \$311.95; for eighteen children, \$331.95; for nineteen children, \$351.95; for twenty children, \$371.95; for twenty-one children, \$391.95; for twenty-two children, \$411.95; for twenty-three children, \$431.95; for twenty-four children, \$451.95; for twenty-five children, \$471.95; for twenty-six children, \$491.95; for twenty-seven children, \$511.95; for twenty-eight children, \$531.95; for twenty-nine children, \$551.95; for thirty children, \$571.95; for thirty-one children, \$591.95; for thirty-two children, \$611.95; 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SYRIA: ECONOMY AND TOURISM



Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic

Syria in Brief

- The Syrian Arab Republic is located in Western Asia, overlooking the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, between latitudes 30-37.5 north and longitudes 36-42 east.
- Syria covers an area of 185,180 square kilometers, and has a population of 7 million.
- Damascus, the capital, is the oldest city in the world.
- Major cities: Aleppo, Hama, Latakia, Tartous and Deir El-Zour.

Basic Economic Guidelines

The Syrian national economy is based on three major sectors: Agriculture, Industry and Trade. It is a developing economy but major steps have been achieved towards progress and construction.

1. - Agricultural Sector:

Syria is primarily an agricultural country. Agriculture is depended on by 65% of the population, and is not only a major national product for exportation, but also contributes a large percentage to the gross national product. Out of a total area of 18.5 million hectares, only 8.8 million hectares are being effectively used for agriculture. The corrective movement under the leadership of President Hafez Al Assad played a key role in the development of both plant and animal aspects of agriculture, with a special effort to increase the production of wheat, cotton, tobacco and sugar beet. Cotton is a principal economic product which the government, through the general institution of ginning and marketing of cotton, has taken effective steps to purchase, store, market and export to world markets. In 1973, the government purchased 419,000 tons of cotton, out of which 122,000 tons were exported.

Tobacco is also an important product in Syria. It is estimated that Syria exports about 21 million Syrian pounds worth of tobacco each year. The government is working on a special program to improve the productivity and organization of this product. As for cereals, in 1972, Syria produced 2.562 million tons, with wheat the largest product, reaching a record of 1.808 million tons. In addition, there are other agricultural products such as vegetables, fruits and olives. There are also agricultural industries such as canning, oil, soap, textiles, in addition to covering the needs of food products in the region. The Ministry of Agriculture is making enormous efforts to increase production in animal products. Farms raising cows, sheep, goats, and fish, as well as chicken farms, have sprung up in various areas of the country. The aim of this important project is to reach at least 50% of the total agricultural income.

THE LEADING EUPHRATES AGRICULTURAL PROJECT:

This project is crowning all other agricultural efforts which have been executed thus far in the Five-Year Economic Plan 1971-75. The building of this dam is a clear-cut indication of the special attention given by the revolution of March 8 to the economic and social welfare of the population. The work on the dam started on March 6, 1968, and

celebration of the diversion of the river took place on July 5, 1973, under the aegis of President Hafez Al Assad.

AIMS OF THE PROJECT:

The dam is considered to be the backbone for growth in economic and social planning that includes:

- 1—800,000 kilowatts of electric energy will be produced;
- 2—640,000 hectares of fertile land will be irrigated;
- 3—Diversion of the river will prevent floods which could have a devastating effect. A highly-trained technical staff will gain experience in the building of dams and other engineering works and reclamation of land.



Roman Theater in Busrat

2. - Industrial Sector:

Industry in Syria is relatively new, and still in the process of development, but the government, with the participation of friendly countries, is taking special care to embark on several projects such as textiles, sugar, brick and leather factories, thus increasing industrial output and investment of capital. The present government policy, of openness following the corrective movement, is to encourage private investment for industrial projects, and as an indication of this trend, 504 projects were carried out in 1973 with private investment estimated at about eighty million Syrian pounds. Cooperation between the private and public sectors has been effective since the 1971 Five-Year Plan using modern technical methods. The public sector's share has reached 58% of the total production.

The Industrial Unions have also been active in industrial production. Between the three unions (Union of Textile Industry, Union of Food Industry and Union of Engineering and Chemical Industries), production for the year 1973 was about 898 million Syrian pounds—an increase of 15% from 1971. This increase was due to the improvement of workers' standard of living and expansion of present institutes.

The following comparative chart shows the total global production, actual sales and exports of the three unions for the years 1972-1973 with the amounts given in thousands of Syrian pounds.

	Total Production	Sales	Exports
Union of Textile Industry:			
1972	325,221	300,308	46,484
1973	395,455	304,708	54,190
Union of Industrial Engineering:			
1972	154,021	187,845	8786
1973	221,533	228,541	7446
Union of Food Industry:			
1972	254,387	259,838	45,551
1973	284,821	254,838	360,18
TOTAL:			
1972	783,528	758,180	100,231
1973	961,820	798,085	97,572

This growth is due to an increase in the production of cement, glass, refrigerators and TV sets. Other areas of industrial expansion are:

1. Cotton industry;
 2. Textiles;
 3. Increase in equipment of dying and printing;
 4. Underwear and ready-made clothes.
- The industrial sector is in full development and expected to become a considerable percentage of the gross national product.

3. - Petroleum Industry:

Petroleum, which is produced and refined in Syria, is a very important economic bloodstream. In 1973, 5,392,459 cubic meters of crude oil were produced from the fields of Sweida, Kratchuk and Rmailan. The refinery at Homos has the capacity to process one million tons of crude oil annually, and plans are under way to increase the present capacity. Plans are also under study for the construction of two more large refineries, one in Latakia, and the other in Tabaka or Kamishli. The following is a chart of oil derivatives in Syria for the year 1973:

Item	Production	Item	Production
Benzene	238,590	Fuel	438,828
Gasoline	248,742	Asphalt	351,24
Kerosene	248,384	Sulphur	4,083
Gas oil	354,748	Coke	109,051

EXPORTS: Estimate of crude oil exports for the year 1973:

First Quarter: 1,089,936 tons valued at 55 million Syrian pounds;

Second Quarter: 1,121,115 tons valued at 59 million Syrian pounds;

Third Quarter: 1,445,502 tons valued at 76 million Syrian pounds.

Exports were stopped less than 2 months during the October War, and resumed after the ceasefire, with, as Syria has enormous reserves of oil, a full swing to increase exportation.

In addition to oil, Syria has large deposits of phosphates, salt mines, iron and steel mills, and developed pharmaceutical industries.

4 - Foreign Trade:

The present policy of Syria is to export finished or semi-finished products instead of exporting purely raw materials, and to import only the necessities which are not available in Syria.

Foreign trade plays an important role, and its contribution to the net national income in 1973 was equivalent to 1,154.4 million Syrian pounds—an increase of 9 %.

It is quite clear that the economic policy of Syria is to serve the people of Syria and to provide them with a higher standard of living. With this aim in mind, Syria is open-

ing her doors to foreign investments, and wishes to foster her relationships with other major countries that also pursue an open economic policy. This open policy is the only way to achieve constructive growth, prosperity, and peace.

Tourism and Antiquity.

By virtue of her geographic position, Syria has been throughout history a gateway between East and West, through which have passed many different peoples and civilizations, all contributing to a unique artistic heritage of major touristic interest. The most important characteristics that have given Syria her fame are: the successive flow of changing civilizations, the temperate climate, the almost year-round bright sunshine, the natural beauty of the country side, and the charming, unpolluted Mediterranean coast.

The following are the major historical cities and sites that remain from ancient civilizations, and that are of scientific and touristic importance today.

A. ANCIENT PERIOD

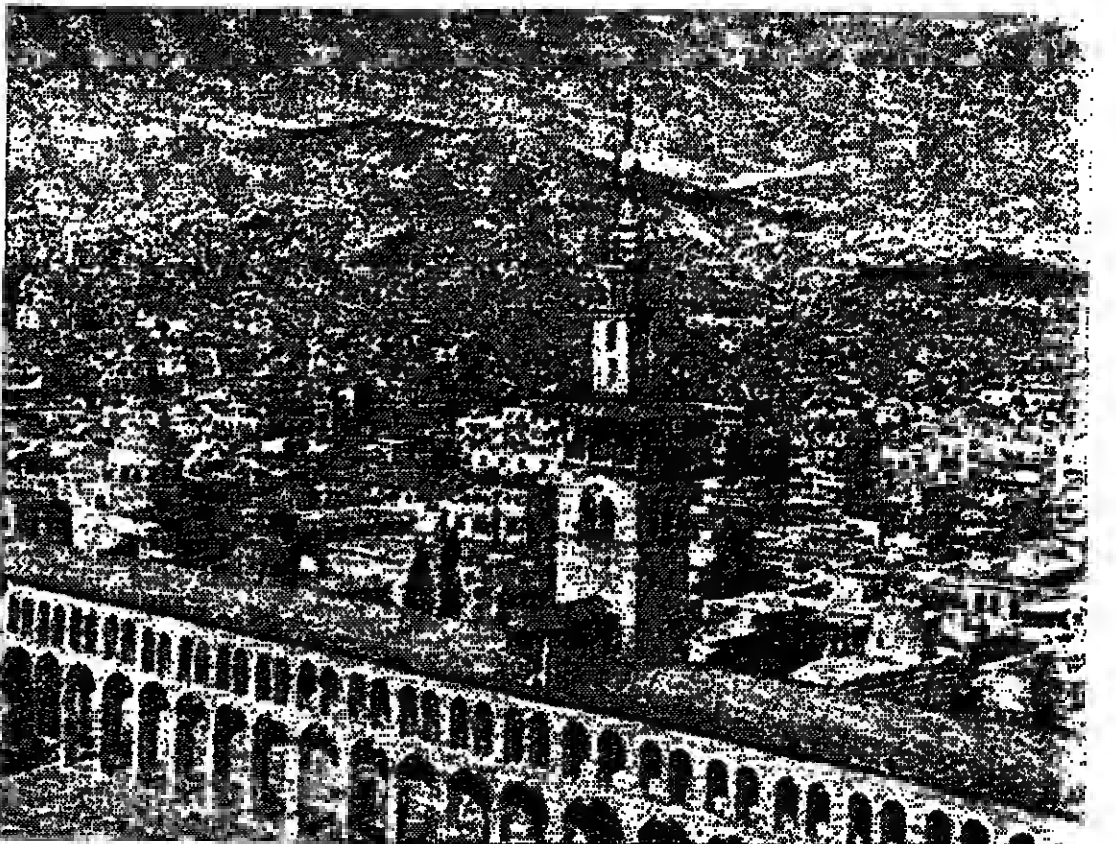
1 - The ancient ruins of the city of (Mari), located on the Euphrates river, dating back to 3000 and 2000 B.C. Mari is famous for its wide palaces and temples.

2 - The ancient ruins of the city of (Augath), located on the Syrian coast near Latakia, dating to the middle of the year 2000 B.C. Augath is famous for its beautiful stone structure. The engineering and planning of its construction still remain a major technical accomplishment. Perhaps the oldest and the most complete set of Kananite alphabet in the world was discovered here.

3 - The ruins of Ain Dara, in the north, date to 1000 B.C. and the stone and animal designs are of rare quality.

B. CLASSICAL PERIODS

1 - The ruins of the city of Palmyra (Tadmur).



General view of Damascus

from the second and third centuries A.D., are the most famous in the world because of the variety and beauty of their buildings.

2 - The ruins of the city of Afamia, in the Orontes Valley, northwest of Hama, are similar to remains of cities from Roman and Byzantine ages.

3 - In the ruins of the city of (Busrat) are the most complete remains in the world of a Roman amphitheatre.

4 - The castle of Simaan contains the important churches built in memory of St. John the Baptist in the sixth century A.D.

C. HISTORICAL SITES FROM THE MOSLEM ARABS' PERIOD

The most important of these are found in the big cities of Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Busrat, and in the temples of Jabot, Ateek, Chiraz and Najem.

The most important monument in Damascus is the Omayyad Mosque, which is considered an architectural masterpiece, and unique in its design and ceramic wall decorations. The mosque was built in A.D. 705.

Other important historic monuments found in Damascus are the Tekieh Suleimania, dating from the Ottoman Empire (16th century A.D.), the temple of Damascus, which is one of the best thirteenth century military constructions, and the museum. The museum is divided into four wings, and contains collections from all periods of antiquity. The first wing is the ancient history wing, and there one can see the oldest alphabet ever found; the second wing contains collections from the Classical-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods; the third wing contains collections from the Arab Moslem periods, and the fourth wing deals with modern-contemporary history.

The beauty of the display and the rare quality of the collection of historic and artistic treasures make this museum truly unique. Damascus has also a museum of traditional costumes and handicrafts called Al-Azzam Palace.

Among the major tourist attractions in Damascus are the "straight street," and the churches of St. John and St. Paul. The old "souks" of Damascus have a wide variety of merchandise of all kinds, especially textiles such as brocade and damask. In addition, there are many monasteries, churches, mosques, khams and gates.

In a suburb of Damascus lies the tomb of Zeinab, the dome of which is famous for its gold decoration, and for the fact that this was where the vision appeared to St. Paul. The historical village of Maloula is well-known for the oldest church in Christianity. In the monastery of Said Noya one can see an icon of the Virgin Mary painted by St. Luke.

The old city of Aleppo owes its historical prominence to the role it played in civilization, trade, and industry, as well as to its famous castle, which is of scientific value. It was once said about the museum in Aleppo: "If Aleppo had nothing of tourist attraction other than the museum, this alone deserves the visit of a great number of archaeology lovers." The "souks" of Aleppo have a special Oriental magic, and there is in Aleppo, a historic monastery and the church of the Almond Heart.

In Homos is a church which contains the belt of the Virgin Mary, and a mosque containing the tomb of the Arab Moslem leader Khalid Ben Al-Waleed. Also in the district of Homos is the famous (Karak du Chevalier), which is one of the largest and most complete military castles of the Middle Ages.

The city of Hama has the beautiful Al-Athm Palace waterwheels and fountains all along the Orontes river.

One of the ancient remains in Tartous is a cathedral which has been transformed into a museum. In Amreet, near Tartous, there are very rare warship ruins that date back to the fifth century B.C. Tartous is also famous for its sight-seeing vistas and for its beautiful beaches.

Off the coast of Tartous lies the famous Irwad Island.

The Money Men Gather

President Ford's economic summit meeting, which began Friday, marks the end of his cautious reconnaissance of the inflation. Now the new administration has to lay out a coherent and persuasive policy to deal with it, and that is apparently what the President intends to begin doing. Mainly by coincidence, the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund will get under way in Washington this weekend just as the domestic summit ends. There is an instructive symbolism in this accident of timing, for it brings financial and economic officials from around the world to Washington to hear for themselves America's emerging purposes and to respond to them. These meetings bring here the people who bear the responsibility for seeing that their countries can finance their growing international trade. They bring here the people who speak for the poor countries, which desperately need stable prices and loans to push forward development programs. For all of these people, but particularly for those from the poorest nations, the questions now are urgent and the answers, so far as they can be foreseen, are unattractive.

The last meeting of the World Bank and the IMF here in Washington, only two years ago, was in circumstances so different as to seem decades past. There was very little sense of the magnitude of the changes that were about to overtake us. The United States had abandoned the gold standard a year earlier, and the great question was how to make fixed exchange rates work without gold. The answer was that they did not work. This answer was achieved, not by international agreement, but by disagreement. One by one, the major trading nations floated their currencies and the present system evolved not by design or negotiations, but by individual nations' unilateral action to protect themselves. The present evidence suggests that the current issues are going to be settled the same way. If that is true, at least there is hope in the realization that floating rates have worked out pretty well.

Two years ago, the United States had devalued its dollar once, but had no idea that there were further devaluations to come. Two years ago, the U.S. inflation rate was at a modest level, with prices held firmly down by controls. Now we know that we were only postponing much of the trouble. We also know that the dollar devaluation contributed more to inflation in the United States than anyone anticipated then. Two years ago, America had just been through the Soviet grain sale. It was controversial, but the dispute was mainly over the export subsidies that the United States had paid to the Russians. It only slowly dawned on Americans that the consequences of running down their traditional grain reserves would show up powerfully in the inflation of food prices. Two years ago, oil prices were beginning to move up a little but the main thrust of U.S.

national oil policy was still to keep a glut of cheap foreign oil from drowning its domestic producers. It was only at the end of the autumn of 1972 that the first shortages of natural gas and heating oil appeared in America. We have all learned a lot of economics over these past two years since the World Bank and the IMF were last here. And the cost of that education has been a good deal more than we bargained for.

The annual bank and fund meetings are welcome to Washington—if we can say that without being suspected of sarcasm. They come to give evidence that the United States is now, more than ever before in its history, tied to the rest of the world in the movement of its economy. President Ford's ability to make national economic policy is now more sharply constrained by international developments than that of any previous president. Conversely, when he makes decisions for the United States he is also making them for the people representing other governments in the deliberations at the bank and the IMF.

If the sense of emergency is much stronger now than two years ago, it is also true that the pitfalls before Americans ought to be more readily visible. President Ford, earlier this week, told the oil exporting countries in stern and explicit terms that their price policy is creating an intolerable degree of disruption. Now the administration seems to be retreating a little, with anxious efforts to assure its listeners that the President is not as determined as he sounded. To withdraw any part of this warning would be a great mistake. It was not a threat of military force. To the contrary, it was a warning that great economic turbulence will jeopardize the wealth of small, newly rich countries first of all.

But it would also be a great mistake for the industrial countries, particularly the United States, to ascribe all of their troubles to oil prices. The inflation began long before the upswing in oil costs. The commodity boom was long under way—in foods, in metals, in fibers—before 1973, when the oil prices took off. Because the tension over oil prices is dramatic and because it lends itself to national, and nationalistic, purposes, there is a rising tendency to give it even more weight than the great weight it deserves in current economic policy.

Finally, it would be a great mistake, and a great discredit to the United States, to forget the unhappy truth that it is the poor nations that suffer most in bad times. Vast swings in basic commodity prices, soaring interest rates and interruptions of world commerce are painful enough for America. But it is anguishing for the countries that live on the ragged edge of survival. The point has more to do with morality than economic self-interest, perhaps. But it has never been entirely clear where one ends and the other begins.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

France Shows the Way

France has given the industrial world a worthwhile example of meaningful action to guard against the disastrous implications of escalating oil prices.

Without threat or bluster, the French Cabinet has mandated a flat ceiling on national spending for oil imports. At present price levels, this action would reduce the volume of oil imported into France by about 10 per cent next year, and thereby force widespread measures to reduce consumption.

Even as President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger warn the oil-producing states of the risks they are creating for themselves and the world by maintaining their sharply increased prices, other American officials helplessly explain that there is little the United States can do, at least in the short run, except pay the bill.

This simply is not so. What is so is that none of the corrective measures will be easy; they will require national efforts at energy conservation that will hit every American household, store and factory. They will require a display of leadership from the highest level of the government, going far beyond hand-wringing and jawboning.

The United States is now said to be importing about 36 per cent of its petroleum needs. Largely because of the fourfold price hike the oil-producing cartel has imposed over the last year or so, America experienced

the biggest monthly balance-of-payments deficit in its history last month. Other countries are even worse off, some much worse.

The foreign and finance ministers of the major Western nations are meeting in Camp David this weekend to try broadening the coordination among oil consumers that has shown its tentative first stirrings. The dramatic French initiative makes it particularly important that the United States provide convincing evidence at Camp David of its readiness to cooperate in both short-range and long-range programs to meet the energy challenge.

What is needed immediately is a clear explanation from President Ford, ideally in the context of the U.S. economic summit discussions, that the energy crisis is not over, and will not be over for some years to come—no matter what happens.

The American people showed a commendable willingness to respond in their daily life habits last winter when the Arab oil embargo made the energy threat believable. The threat now is not a shortage of supply as it was then; it is that the current drain of wealth and power to the oil cartel threatens a breakdown of world stability. There is every reason to expect a similar willingness to conserve fuel now, once the society is jarred out of its sense of false security.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 25, 1899

NEW YORK—The unprecedented enthusiasm with which Admiral Dewey is hailed on his homecoming from the Far Eastern scene of his triumph is but the natural tribute of a jubilant nation to the greatest hero of the war with Spain. It is at once characteristic of a grateful patriotic people and worthy of the modest sailor whose head has not been turned by this nationwide acclaim.

Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1924

PARIS—Sylvia Beach and Adrienne Monnier, the librarians of the Rue de l'Odéon, have just returned from a trip to Avignon. On the way down Miss Beach stopped off at Dijon to arrange for another edition of "Ulysses." The last one is sold out. Meanwhile, James Joyce has been in London but will shortly return to Paris to settle down for the winter with his son, George, who will study music.



On the Nation's Memory

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Partly as a result of former President Nixon's illness, the Senate of the United States is now acting quickly to give the government control over its tape recordings and other official documents, which could be destroyed under the Ford-Nixon agreement in the event of Nixon's death.

This is a delicate and even painful subject, but it is important to the historical record and therefore the memory of the nation. Also, these tapes and papers are vital to the men on trial in the Watergate and related cases, and to the Congress which is studying legislation to prevent the abuses that led to the Watergate scandal.

Without reference to the Congress, the Ford administration on Sept. 8, 1974, agreed that all materials relating to Nixon's tenure as President should be regarded as his personal property, with certain qualifications accepted by Nixon.

Under the terms of the agreement, the former President stated that he would donate a substantial portion of these materials to the federal government at some point in the future. Other provisions of the Ford-Nixon agreement were as follows:

- Nixon would control access to the materials; any requests for access to them, whether by court subpoena or other legal process, must be referred to him.
- Nixon has the right to withdraw any materials (except tape recordings) from deposit, after three years from the date of the agreement, for any purpose. As the report of the Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations states, "presumably this right to withdraw also encompasses the right to destroy any papers or materials he wishes."

- In a separate provision, Nixon agreed to donate tape recordings to the federal government on Sept. 1, 1978. This agreement states, however, that this future gift is subject to the condition that all tapes in the government's custody "shall be destroyed at the time of Mr. Nixon's death or on Sept. 1, 1994, whichever event shall first occur."

Letters

Defense of Liberty

One may wonder whether William F. Buckley Jr. was just trying to be funny in his article about Chile (NYT, Sept. 18). In support of the CIA activities in Chile he quotes John F. Kennedy's lofty words about the sacrifices Americans were ready to bear in defense of liberty. Well, just look at what is happening to liberty at the hands of Mr. Buckley's friends in Chile now!

It seems to me that the American government never misses an opportunity to betray the ideals of the American people. In my mind the American people may well be closer to the North Vietnamese than to the corrupt society of South Vietnam, closer to Allende than to Pinochet and closer to Castro than to Batista. Why then not just look for ways to cooperate, help and avoid hardships? Given another War of Independence, the American government would have the CIA working for the British.

I. BODMER,
Zollikon, Switzerland

Nixon's Upkeep

Helping out with the moving men is fine, but why should Americans contribute a dime of their taxes toward the upkeep of that dedicated band of Nixon loyalists who followed him into custody exile?

Ronald Ziegler—former star of the White House Press Room Laugh-In—If Mr. Nixon wants his brand of advice by, not we, should pay for it. As Mr. Nixon's personal secretary before he was president, Rose Mary Woods was not on the public payroll—why now? A maid, a valet (not to mention three military drivers)—what service to the nation will they be required to help in transition? And—Lord spare us!—a speechwriter—presumably one who helped compose those "this is the whole story" TV episodes that wring the hearts (and now the pocketbooks) of millions. The least one can expect is that henceforth Mr. Nixon write his own fiction.

St. Jean de Luz

P.K.

test genuine security interests and defend the reputations of officials or citizens from false charges that may appear in letters to or from the former President and his aides.

In the last few days, the bill has been changed to assure that no documents should be released if (A) The Watergate prosecutor certifies that disclosure would impair an individual's right to a fair and impartial trial; or (B) If a court of competent jurisdiction finds that disclosure would be prejudicial.

What the Senate is doing here, in effect, is to insist on the government's right of eminent domain, and even if the courts were to hold that Nixon had property rights to the tapes and other documents, provision is made in the bill to pay fair value for the material and retain it in the government's possession.

Thus, the bill is not denying Nixon access to the tapes and documents but merely taking them into "protective custody" and insisting that he should not deny access to others in the future, who will scarcely believe the contents of this strange epoch in our history, even if they have the documents before them.

Mansfield's Bill

The indications are that Sen. Mike Mansfield, who introduced the original bill, will call it up for a vote within the next couple of weeks and that it will be passed. The question then will be whether President Ford will sign it, thereby wiping out his original deal with Nixon.

Even if he vetoed it, the chances are that Congress would pass it over the veto, for even many members who agreed with Ford's pardon of Nixon, are outraged by the thought that the key records of these past five historic years could be mutilated or destroyed by Nixon or his heirs.

Because of the urgency of the question, the present Senate bill may have to be amended to protect the records.

WASHINGTON—That Republicans will have to undergo unnecessary, embarrassing and increasingly messy hearings next week on the nomination of Peter Flanigan as ambassador to Spain can be traced to two increasingly familiar shortcomings by President Ford: paying too much attention to continuity with the Nixon presidency and not enough attention to protection of his party's interests.

Flanigan, former New York financier and White House aide under President Nixon, will not enjoy the perfunctory confirmation hearings normally conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, leading the attack against the confirmation, wants Flanigan put under oath to answer a long list of accusations.

The most serious by far are sworn accusations by former Nixon attorney Herbert Kalmbach implicating Flanigan in exchanging ambassadorial nominations for political contributions. Though denied by Flanigan, Kalmbach's charges are strongly supported by Albert Jenner, who interrogated him as a counsel at the House impeachment proceedings.

No Need

Even if Flanigan is confirmed, it will revive poisonous memories of Watergate one month before the midterm election. Thus, Republican politicians are talking about Flanigan's nomination as the Nixon pardon in microcosm: a politically self-damaging act fulfilling no ostensible need.

Flanigan, a haughty lace-curtain Irish socialist who bruised feelings all over Washington as a Nixon White House troubleshooter, had no visible support for a diplomatic post. High State Department officials, Republican senators and many party leaders agree that the nomination needlessly burrows trouble. There is no sign that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pushed it, con-

Farm Crisis Reopens Paris-Bonn Wounds

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—It is not so much another European farm crisis that has people here talking. It is rather the tone that is revealing, and the nature of what is being said, that makes one wonder if any kind of ordinary negotiation in Europe isn't just a pretext for outbursts of latent xenophobia.

The facts are these: West Germany, an agriculture importing nation, is fighting over the 5 per cent price increases worked out in Brussels last week. Bonn has been upset for years over farm surpluses and rising prices and it took "big mouth Helmut" (Schmidt) with his legendary vigor to pound the table, as L'Aurore put it.

France, the European community's largest farm exporter, likes farm prices to go up. It keeps farmers from dumping their arachides in front of local markets, helps pay for imports from industrial countries like West Germany and keeps the farm vote from wandering leftward.

Fragile Fabric

These conflicting interests bring about negotiation and compromise, except that in Europe this process is called crisis. Every time it happens the seams that hold the fragile European fabric together are revealed. Le Monde, on Thursday, published an entire page devoted to 17 years of farm crises and ending with the laconic entry: "Sept. 25, 1974. Bonn refuses the 5 per cent increase in agriculture prices."

For much of the French press, the West German Cabinet's communiqué Wednesday was a national insult. Le Figaro called it a new Ems telegram, and there were visions of troops mobilizing as they did following Bismarck's docking of the Ems telegram. Kaiser Wilhelm I sent to Napoleon III in 1870, which nettled French pride and brought on a war.

Mr. Schmidt called President Giscard d'Estaing on Thursday morning to straighten things out and another farm meeting was set for next Wednesday in Brussels. Schmidt had told Giscard several times recently that the time had come to revise the Community's farm policy, but he must have been shocked Thursday morning when he learned of the French press reaction.

Though plenty of people could be found around Europe yesterday to criticize the West German communiqué—it was unfortunately worded and some wondered if it was even possible to do what was being asked—the reaction here was overly strong. A random press sampling turned up: "dikke," "ultraisme," "knif at the throat," "low blow," "big mouth Helmut" and a "kick in the ass."

Element of Emotion

Giscard's dinner party, the blossoming Schmidt-Giscard relationship, the nocturnal phone calls between Paris and Bonn palaces, all was forgotten in the wave of indignation that swept across France. "You must not forget," admonished a French friend, "there will always be an element of emotion when we speak of the Germans. Our memories are not that short."

In a sense the dam broke here following the communiqué. There

has been considerable diplomatic suspicion in Paris of Schmidt's intentions since he became chancellor, and this farm affair was seen as part of his general attitude of wanting to do business bilaterally, instead of through Brussels.

This diplomatic suspicion, based on Bonn's negative attitude on such diverse projects as regional aid, aid to developing countries, community loans, energy policy and farm policy, is being fed to the French press, and the press gives it the emotional content. There is, however, evidence to back up the French suspicion. The West Germans say it is not that Schmidt wants to break up the community, but that he wants to get things done.

West German sources also point out that many of these community projects would draw most heavily on deutsche marks, but that is not being completely fair, in farm policy at least. The basic quid pro quo between France and West Germany in setting up the EEC 17 years ago was that France would open its historically protected borders to West German industry, and the West Germans, in turn, would be fed by France.

Strong Argument

The French have a strong argument when they say that now is no time to cut back on farm production. If there are a few surpluses in the community, most expert opinion today says the world is entering a period of food penny. If Bonn doesn't like stocking the surpluses, there are plenty of countries to which the food could be sent. Schmidt's Germany is not Brandt's.

And that is felt here. Le Monde calls Schmidt the "Iron Chancellor." The time is passing before the Warsaw pact union is over. Even Brandt loses some of his idealism if one can believe a quote attributed to him in Thursday's France-Soir. Brandt allegedly told François Mitterrand a few months before leaving office that he was "the last North German who will accept the domination of Europe by Latins and Catholics."

French television last week made a monumental effort to explain modern West Germany to Frenchmen. In two 75-minute documentaries shown on prime time, the Germans were shown as though it had just been discovered they were there.

The event was important enough for Die Welt, one of West Germany's leading newspapers, to give it a front-page review. "No longer do we have to send our children from the room when French television shows a film on Germany," wrote August von Kegenek, Die Welt's Paris correspondent. "Certainly the mountains of bodies in the concentration camps and the diving Stukas will still be shown," he said, but added that an honest attempt was at least being made to show today's Germany.

Le Monde's reviewer said that French memories were still long. "One perceives," he wrote, "that today's Germany resembles France in certain respects... But this tranquil and well organized society still carries the shadow of another Germany," and another regime.

Ford and the Flanigan Blunder

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

INARY to hints privately dropped by Flanigan.

The best explanation is that Mr. Ford signed an ambassadorial commission for Flanigan prepared during the Nixon administration as part of the new President's obsession with continuity during his first days in office. As with the Nixon pardon, there was little, if any, study of political consequences.

Some of the President's closest advisers were not even aware of last July's testimony by Kalmbach, Nixon's former attorney now serving a federal prison sentence. Kalmbach testified he had been

told by Flanigan in 1971 to seek a \$250,000 campaign contribution from Dr. Ruth Farkas (later named ambassador to Luxembourg) and that in turn she would be named ambassador to Costa Rica. Flanigan has denied this, contending Kalmbach misunderstood him.

Close to Vest

"I would believe Kalmbach's testimony," Jenner told us. Jenner termed Kalmbach "a splendid witness, with a very good memory and excellent records." Flanigan, Jenner added, "played things close to his vest and was careful about what he told Kalmbach."

Although Reagan today has few allies in the drive against Flanigan, prospects for confirmation are brightened by one ominous fact: Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, assistant Democratic leader and perhaps the single most potent figure in today's Senate, has announced against him. Whether Flanigan survives or not, even White House aides concede the hearing can only embarrass the Republican party and the President at a time when his hands are full with more important matters.

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THEATER IN LONDON

'Richard II' as a Duel And as a Comparison

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The opening of the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "Richard II" at the Aldwych suggests a duel. The cast troops on to the stage to stand in two formal lines while, in the benign presence of the author (or, at least, an actor with that domed Shakespearean forehead), Richard Pasco and Ian Richardson step forward to hold between them a crown. One relinquishes to the other with a smile and a bow; which depends upon the night, for the two alternate the parts of Richard II and his usurper Bolingbroke. They put on their robes, assume their roles and the action begins.

The end of the play suggests a collaboration. We watch Bolingbroke crowned Henry IV and as he turns to reveal a grinning death's head—for civil war was to follow—a cunning substitution, there stand Mr. Pasco and Mr. Richardson, actors once more and hand in hand, to take their bows. This frame for the play is more than a gimmick, as is the alternate casting of these two actors. For the director, John Barton, has found within the text not only the fruitful metaphor of action—both king and challenger conductors of playing sized roles—but also a course of action in which Bolingbroke becomes a substitute for Richard, advancing as the other declines, beginning as a man of honor fighting against a ruler who has murdered to secure his throne and ending as a king who also kills in the pursuit of absolute power.

The production, indeed, is consistently brilliant, illuminating the play and restoring to it a power to surprise, particularly in Shakespeare's astonishing insights into Richard after his fall, a private man seeking a new identity, and into Bolingbroke, whose tragedy is that of all politicians,

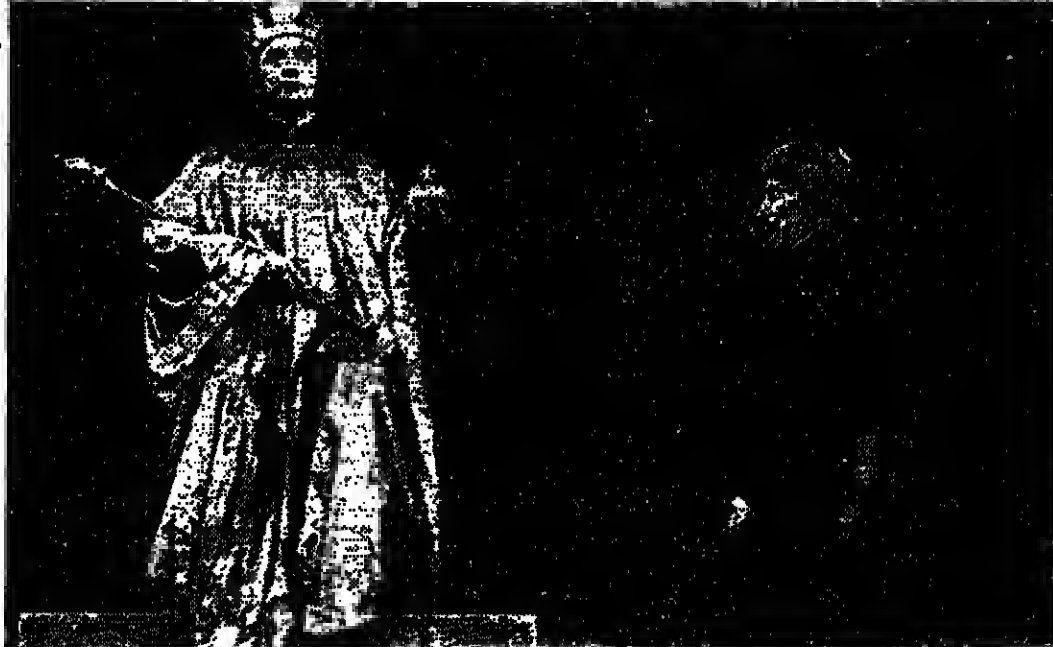
trapped into compromise of principles and using the means to power which he condemned in others, conscious of his own corruption.

If much seems modern, the production with its toy horses and gay jousting emphasizes the distance from today's world. The characters move in a society that is not only hierarchical but hieratic. Mr. Barton takes advantage of this to create some tremendous theatrical images.

It is a pleasure to sit through the play twice and to watch with fascination the changes two fine actors can bring to the same role in the same production. Richard is somewhat out of touch with reality—at one point he enters riding a unicorn. Mr. Pasco makes him almost childlike, certainly immature. His Richard goes off to war because he looks handsome in a plumed helmet. Mr. Richardson's Richard is altogether cooler, less impetuous, although as conscious of his effect on others.

Both actors acquit themselves magnificently. If the play is a duel, then both are the winners. Just as the production emphasizes that one is a mirror-image of the other, so there is nothing to choose between them. Of the two combinations, I just preferred King Richardson and Bolingbroke Pasco, but the production is one that is well worth returning to.

At the Soho-Poly, George Byatt's "Kong Lives" is a strange and powerful play, much aided in its impact by excellent direction and three splendid performances. It is, in part, a Marxist critique of mass entertainment and the capitalist society that produces it, a variation on the plot of the film "King Kong" and all those Cinderella stories that pacify the masses, and a study of relationships between a work-



Richard Pasco as King Richard II and Ian Richardson as Bolingbroke.

ing-class mother and her son and an upper-middle-class girl.

At a time when political passion is absent from theater (and from politics for that matter) and when so many plays say nothing worth hearing, it may seem curious to complain that "Kong Lives" makes too many statements. Mr. Byatt is bursting with ideas and in his desire to express as many of them as possible, the play occasionally becomes a recited essay, didactic in form with the actors lecturing the audience.

These too literary moments apart, it is effective theater. Its original title was "Gracie Fields Betrayed the Working Class," the betrayal being in the way this English entertainer made films in the 1930s, playing a Lancashire millgirl (which Miss Fields once was) who finds happiness by marrying the boss's son, leaving her friends behind to live through the sequel of their everyday, poorly paid existence. Here, in a variation on that theme, Charlie, a sailor, picks up the boss's daughter and brings her back to his home, a Glasgow tenement. Opposed to the symbol of Miss Fields is that of King Kong, an image of the unknown working classes who,

if they can become aware of their own strength, have the power to take on the world and, Mr. Byatt suggests, win.

Mammy, Charlie's mother, grieving the death of her husband in the shipyard, quotes critic John Berger to the effect that the art of any period serves the interests of the ruling classes.

The confrontation between her and Fiona, Charlie's well-meaning, complacent girl, provides some electric moments, culminating in Mammy assuming the role of Kong, uncompromisingly violent.

In the cramped Soho-Poly basement, the effect is disturbing. The play has been exceptionally well cast and is excellently acted.

It is a play that gives the lie to Frantz Fanon's "The Wretched of the Earth" at the Duke of York's

Theatre, which is full of cheap glibes at experimental theater as a place of noncommunication and silly, pointless actions. Yet it has not a tenth of the wit or passion or concern of "Kong Lives."

Mrs. Dorin's play has been a great success in Paris and it may, indeed, be a far funnier boulevard comedy than it seems here, hand-leaved as it is by a leader production and dull and sometimes bad acting, for which the director and the star, David Tomlinson, must take the blame.

He plays a successful writer of light comedies who is horrified to discover that his actual life follows the clichés of his plays with his friends behaving like stock characters and nattering commonplace lines. This commentary on the inadequacies of such plays, contained within a tightly plotted bedroom-farce example of the genre, ought to be amusing. But no account of the ambiguities of the situation is taken by Mr. Tomlinson. He grows his own lines in a monotone and encourages the rest of the cast to give run-of-the-mill commercial comedy performances that make of the text a nonsense and a bore.

Nelson proved to be a Berliozian to the manner born, and an opera conductor of formidable poise. He had the drive and flamboyance for the heroic Berlioz, the feeling for the equally important tender and passionate scenes, and the instinct for smoothly shifting gears between the two. Now and then the chorus had to scramble to keep up, and at crucial times more assertiveness from the brass and woodwinds of the Suisse Romande Orchestra would have helped, but Nelson clearly was not going to let such detail take his eye off the main picture.

The same choreographers "Ragtime," a cabaret-style romp to music by Scott Joplin, apparently today's most favored ballet composer, was better. Once again it was dominated by Blankshine, high-kicking—and his kicks are very high—and spinning his way in striped pants and bowler hat. Just to show that he has a remarkable classical technique, he also danced the peasant pas de deux from "Giselle" with beautiful control and admirable elevation.

Slightly Pretentious

"Scharaden" another ballet by Mr. Caba, in collaboration with Kent Stovell, also reveals a penchant for slightly pretentious and gimmicky staging. Suggested by Buñuel's film "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie," it shows elegant couples dancing, rather dully, to Schubert piano music. Interrupted by night-mare 20th-century dreams to a recorded mixture of electronic

OPERA

Triumphal 'Troyens' In Geneva

By David Stevens

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The Grand Théâtre has just opened its season with a production of Berlioz's "Les Troyens" that matches the grandeur and unity of the composer's conception and drives yet another nail in the coffin of all the abusive editions of the past.

What is involved here is another in the still small number of substantially complete performances, in one evening, based on the "New Edition" of the Berlioz edition of the score, issued five years ago. British and American companies have led the way, but Geneva claims the Continental first. What is more to the point is that it is the first theater in a French-language city to treat this work with such respect—Paris had a rich opportunity in 1969, but instead adhered to the bad old French Berlioz tradition, with disastrous results.

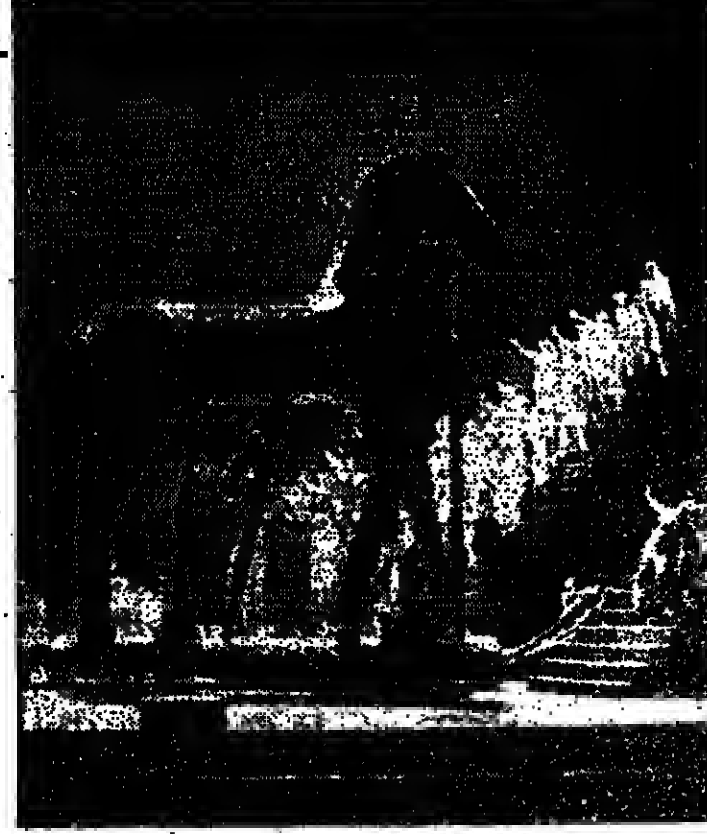
It is not that the Geneva production was without fault—for that was not the case nor hardly could be—but that the faults were and were quickly forgotten in the overall sweep of the performance.

American Conductor

John Nelson, the young American conductor of the series of performances that ended last night, came here with handsome credentials—he prepared the chorus for the New York Met's production last season under Rafael Kubelick—and made his Met debut as a conductor when Kubelick became ill. And Kubelick himself was responsible for the 1957 Covent Garden production that began the real comeback of "Les Troyens."

Nelson proved to be a Berliozian to the manner born, and an opera conductor of formidable poise. He had the drive and flamboyance for the heroic Berlioz, the feeling for the equally important tender and passionate scenes, and the instinct for smoothly shifting gears between the two. Now and then the chorus had to scramble to keep up, and at crucial times more assertiveness from the brass and woodwinds of the Suisse Romande Orchestra would have helped, but Nelson clearly was not going to let such detail take his eye off the main picture.

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The entry of the Trojan horse in "Les Troyens."

entry of the famous horse was a masterpiece.

The Carthaginian scenes were less effective, since Svoboda's stylization did not take much account of the fertile and verdant nature of Dido's country that is reflected so richly in the music. This was left mainly to Jarmila Konecna's exotic costumes. The one exception to this was the difficult Royal Hunt and Storm scene, handled with projections in a kaleidoscopic, almost psychedelic way, with the dancers impersonating the entyr and other woody denizens.

Jean-Claude Ribet, the theater's director and the stage director for the production, moved both his masses and principals effectively within Svoboda's stage frame. He did not always avoid routine, particularly in the choral movements, but he very often achieved majestic effects, particularly in the mass scene of the Trojan women that ends the first part of the opera, and again in the ritualized yet intensely human death of Dido that ends the opera.

Fabrice Neary was responsible for the effective choreography and also danced in the ballet before Dido's court—an interlude attractive in itself, in a neoclas-

sical, Balanchinian sense, but rather out of character with the overall unity of the staging.

The Cast

The large and excellent cast was headed by Evelyn Lear, regal, passionate and vulnerable as Dido, using her silvery soprano with great expressiveness that was constantly supported by her command of biting gesture. Gisela Schröter's warm mezzo soprano gave a human dimension to Cassandra, although her prophetic intensity sometimes crossed the border into hysteria.

An Amene, Guy Chauvret, altogether transformed into a tenor who was one of the principal victims of the ill-production of fire at St. Etienne, he lived up to the demands of the part—the lover of the great duct-anguished hero who sets fulfill his destiny (a co theatre for Svoboda, too, a Trojan ship cast off and appeared in the darkness).

Robert Massard as Chorus, a model of French operatic strain, John Mzcurdy was son rous as both great Hector's grief and the uneasy Naxos, and Jules Babin was a powerful Pandarus, to name but a few who stood out.

PARIS GALLERIES

Michèle Deslaur, Galerie Arlet, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Oct. 12.

This exhibition appears to hold out an extraordinary promise. Michèle Deslaur is obviously a painter, one of that breed that comes critics at times say, and approvingly, is extinct. The originality of the present exhibition derives from the unusual choice of support for acrylic: corrugated cardboard cartons that have been torn and unfolded, and the unusual relationship that arises out of the raw, banal, irregular and fragile support and the sensitive, fine, understated image that dignifies it. There is no mere formal originality. It is rather a meaningful response to a need arising within the artist herself. A good point too, it does not let itself be circumscribed in a few chosen terms.

Antonio Saura, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 31.

Under the title "Superposition," Saura presents overlapping magazine photos and other documents which he converts, by a slathering, dribbling, graffiti-type technique, into scowling, frequent human silhouettes. His colors are an uncomfortable blend of flat, pale browns and flat, over-acid greens, for instance. The stereotypical, the repetition, the unwavering color appear to express a perception of Roger Brown, who lives in Chicago, has of the American landscape. There is a certain subversive use of the cliché as a means of destroying clichés that invest these works with a low-key significance.

Pots de Pharmacie, Musée National de la Céramique, Sèvres, to Dec. 2.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 28-29, 1974

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Jan Deficit Payments in Month

513-Million Gap Grower in Year

O. Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—balance-of-payments deficit for the first time in 1974, but dropped to \$513-million deficit in 1973, the Finance Ministry said.

Ministry spokesman said the deficit increased from \$400-million in 1973 to \$513-million in 1974.

Ministry spokesman noted the current account showed a surplus for the first time in 1974 because of a surplus in the trade account.

Exports totaled \$4.93 billion in 1974, up 7.8 per cent from \$4.58 billion in 1973. Imports totaled \$5.44 billion, up 10.1 per cent from \$4.94 billion in 1973.

Crude oil imports fell 1.5 per cent from 1973 to 1974. Imports of nonferrous metals were up 1.5 per cent.

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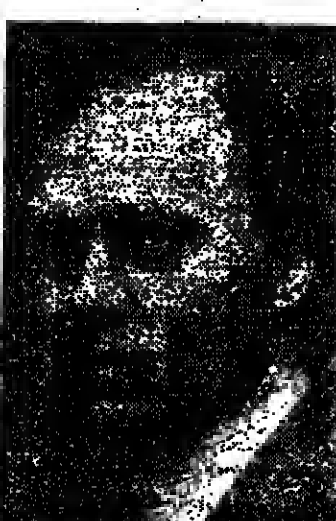
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Jean-Louis Masurel



Jack Bady

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has named Jean-Louis Masurel, vice-president, as deputy general manager of the bank's Paris office.

At American Express, Jack Bady has been named managing director of the bank's wholly-owned merchant bank subsidiary, Amer International Ltd., based in London.

Mr. Bady was previously with Amer International Bank Corp., where he was a senior vice-president. Meanwhile, Alfred Meadstone 34 has been named managing director and general manager of American Express Bank in Italy.

William Heyman has been appointed vice-president and joint deputy manager of the Frankfurt branch of Chemical Bank. He formerly represented the bank's interests at its Austrian affiliate in Vienna, Breisch Pischel Scholler.

Citibank has appointed Wilfried Farnsworth Jr. as senior officer for Citibank in West Germany. Mr. Farnsworth is a vice-president of the bank.

Doris Schmeider has been appointed general manager of Alahli Bank of Kuwait. Mr. Schmeider is on loan from Credit Lyonnais of Paris.

International Harvester Co. of Great Britain Ltd. has named John Smith assistant managing director. Mr. Smith previously held a similar post with the company in Australia.

Henry Schuler has been appointed vice-president of Champlin Petroleum Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Pacific Corp. Mr. Schuler, who will be headquartered in London, has also been named managing director of Champlin Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Prelude Seen To Take-Over Of Franklin

N.Y. Fed's Action Said to Clear Way

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The foreign-exchange arrangement between Franklin National Bank and the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced yesterday is seen by banking sources here as a "significant" step in the "tidying-up" of the bank prior to take-over.

Under the unprecedented arrangement, the New York Fed will assume Franklin's outstanding foreign exchange contracts, valued at some \$800 million. Sources said this deal removes the major obstacle which has stood in the way of a take-over since the troubles at the bank were made public in late May.

Franklin was finding it impossible to cover its forward contracts following the announcement of its troubles, themselves attributed to unauthorized dealings, and none of the possible suitors was willing to assume the liability, the sources said.

They said that any profits which would go to Franklin, are likely to be used to reduce its \$1.4 billion debt to the Federal Reserve System.

The position of Michele Sindona, Franklin's major shareholder, since his resignation as a director, continues uncertain. However, he will not have to make good his guarantee to underwrite a proposed rights issue as it is implicit that the rights issue will not be made.

In a related development today, Franco Inc., part of Mr. Sindona's personal holding company, sold its 53 per cent interest in Telco National Corp. to Standard Prudential at \$3.50 per share, subject to Federal Reserve approval.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Swiss Bank Receiving Aid

Banque de Credit International (BCI), of Geneva, is receiving "the necessary liquidity assistance" from Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale, of Frankfurt. The total amount of this assistance "is not very high," a spokesman says. BCI is being restructured, and the changes will probably be announced within the next 10 days. The spokesman declines to comment on reports in Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung saying that board delegate Tibor Rosenbaum is planning to sell his 60 per cent stake in BCI. Another 34 per cent share in BCI's 66-million-Swiss-francs capital is held by Hessische Landesbank.

Keyser Gets Stake in French Bank

Keyser Ullmann Ltd., the British merchant bank, has been authorized by the French Government to acquire a 33.34 per cent interest in the capital of SIE de Banque et de Participations (SEBP). For this purpose, SEBP will increase its capital 30 million francs to 45 million francs. Cie de Navigation Marseillaise will have a 55 per cent interest in the bank's new capital. Other shareholders will be Credit Lyonnais with 5.56 per cent, Groupement de l'Industrie Siderurgique and Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines with 2 per cent each. The remaining 1 per cent will be owned by the public.

Mannesmann Has Higher Sales

Consolidated sales of the Mannesmann group rose 21 per cent to 5,664 billion marks in the 1974 first half from 4,675 billion marks in the like 1973 period. The company says that the

exports share of overall turnover rose to 49 per cent in the first half from 40 per cent a year ago. Mannesmann says the order inflow is developing well in most sectors, and adds that demand for steel pipe is continuing strong. Due to a high percentage of capacity utilization, earnings improved in the first quarter and the higher profit level was maintained in the second period.

Finsider Signs Soviet Pact

Societa Finanziaria Siderurgica (Finsider) will supply the Soviet Union with 500,000 tons annually of large-diameter steel tubes from 1975 under a five-year cooperation pact signed with the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry in Moscow. Italy will receive undisclosed quantities of raw materials under the deal, including coal, iron ore and scrap necessary for the Italian steel industry, the state-controlled company says. The cooperation pact replaces a previous system of individual contracts.

Rhein Stahl, Thyssen Form Units

August Thyssen-Huetten's unit Thyssen Stahlunion will take over the rolled steel and steel pipe trading activities of Rhein Stahl's unit Rhein Stahl Stahlunion from Oct. 1. From the same date Thyssen Rhein Stahl Technik will be set up to combine the plant construction and technical equipment business of Thyssen Stahlunion and Rhein Stahl Stahlunion. The measures follow acceptance by both companies' shareholders meetings last month for the formal take-over of Rhein Stahl by Thyssen.

On Basis of Latest Federal Reserve Figures

U.S. Prime Rate Seen at 11.25% Soon

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. banking industry's prime interest charge on loans to large corporations could drop to as low as 11 1/4 per cent by the middle of next month if the Federal Reserve System maintains its current monetary policy.

That is the growing conviction of many money analysts who have watched short-term interest rates plummet in the open market as the Federal Reserve eased its credit reins.

These analysts say that even if the Fed maintains its current policy, without further ease, the prime rate will almost certainly fall to 11 1/2 per cent by mid-October and possibly even to 11 1/4 per cent. Moreover, many of the analysts believe the Fed has plenty of leeway to ease further without jeopardizing its fight against inflation.

Earlier this week, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Chase Manhattan Bank pared their prime rates to 11 3/4 per cent from the record 13 per cent in effect since July. Although several smaller banks have also reduced their prime rates, they have been dragging their heels, saying the move is premature.

Figures released yesterday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York gave some support to those who believe further prime rate reductions are on the way.

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CD Rate Drops

The figures showed, for example, that the average rate on three-month negotiable certificates of deposit tumbled to 11.15 per cent in the resale market in the week ended Wednesday from 11.89 per cent the previous week.

Rates of 11 per cent and lower were posted yesterday. CDs represent large deposits left with banks for a specific period. They are an important means banks use to gather funds for lending and investing.

Even at the declining interest rates banks were able to raise substantial sums in the CD market in the latest week. The Fed figures showed that CDs outstanding at the 12 leading New York banks rose \$223 million in the week.

Also significant has been the reduction in interest rates on commercial paper marketed by

dealers. In the latest week, the average interest rate on 90-day paper fell to 10.93 per cent from 11.65 per cent the previous week. They were quoted at about 10 1/2 per cent yesterday.

Whether the paper rate remains unchanged will depend in great part on how the Federal Reserve carries out monetary policy. In recent weeks the Fed has moved to lower its target rates on so-called federal funds, rates banks lend each other.

That rate, which is one guide to availability of reserves in the banking system, greatly affects other open market money rates.

Some analysts believe the Fed in coming weeks will lower the target rates even further, because there has been sluggish growth in the money supply.

The Federal Reserve statistics released yesterday showed that the supply averaged a seasonally-adjusted \$280.5 billion in the four weeks ended Sept. 18, down from \$280.5 billion the previous four weeks.

Since mid-year the money supply has grown at only a 1.4 per cent annual rate, well below the 6 per cent rate considered by many as the maximum desirable under current economic conditions.

The Fed figures also showed that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks declined \$12 million in the week ended Wednesday. That contrasted with a \$82-million rise in the like week a year ago. But analysts noted that prior to 1973 the similar week normally had resulted in fairly sizable declines.

Government coupons were on the upside for most of the week, and gains today ranged as far as 1 1/2 point in some spots.

Corporates, although marginally firm on balance, were unsettled ahead of next week's state which is the heaviest for several months, and today the sector closed 1/8 point lower to 3/8 point higher.

The U.S. Executive in Europe—a Vanishing Breed

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (WP).—Repatriation of American managers to the United States is causing a rapid depletion in the ranks of expatriate American executives throughout Europe. In their stead, home-grown European executives are being recruited to protect U.S. interests—and are proving good at it, too.

A casualty of hyperinflation and dwindling corporate profits, the American executive has little choice in the matter. Scarcely money has caused firms to tighten their belts, leaving little room to shell out for housing expenses, yearly bonuses and other benefits which cushion the manager's "home away from home."

"U.S. companies aren't sending Americans to staff their subsidiaries here anymore," says Herb Greenberg, vice-president of Staub, Weisbrod & Associates International, with offices in the United States and Brussels.

"Nearly 100 per cent of our business is with American firms looking for middle or top-level managers born and bred in Europe," the executive talent hunter explains.

Another observer calls the process the "Europeanization of American industry." Indeed, thumbnail estimates of the outflow of U.S. executives range from 10 to 25 per cent this year alone.

Prefers to Stay

Not that the U.S. executive really wants to leave. Paul Smith (that is not his real name) is a case in point.

A five-year veteran of the mushrooming Brussels business community, pulling down a \$28,000 annual base salary and as much as 25 per cent more in fringe benefits, Mr. Smith is being called back. Offered a staff job at a marginally higher salary at the headquarters of his pharmaceutical firm in New York, he opted for a line job outside the city instead. Returning at the same base pay, he will lose that "little extra something" he received for braving the rigors of life in Brussels.

But returning stateside in 1974 is not what it used to be. The house he sold five years ago is now selling for approximately

twice the price, well out of his range. Instead of marginal inflation, prices are going up stiffly.

Mr. Smith is also giving up a lot more than just pay. His children's education in private schools was paid for by the company. His wife played golf at their club for the modest sum of \$1,000 a year. She now has taken up tennis. Mr. Smith does not expect to be able to afford membership in any of the New York clubs for another five years, or more.

"American managers have a great life in Europe," says Michael Johnson of Management Centre Europe, an association which periodically surveys executive pay and benefits on this side of the Atlantic.

"But they're a dying breed," he adds. "European business is churning out excellent managers

with a good knowledge of English. For the U.S. subsidiary trying to erase its ugly American image, who better to choose than a national of the country where it is operating?"

Apparently, many European companies headed by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's warning that the American challenge which, if not met, would lead to total U.S. dominance of modern European industrial management and technology. Today, not only is the qualified manpower readily available, but it is skilled enough to command salaries which are not far from U.S. norms.

A year-long survey carried out by the Management Centre here points up some devastating facts about the earnings of executives in Europe. The survey covers American as well as European citizens.

Luxembourg Acting on Bank To Help Others in Difficulties

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—Luxembourg banking commissioner Albert Dondelinger announced today that work is going ahead quickly to establish a Luxembourg liquidity bank to act as lender of last resort for local banking institutions in difficulties.

He said establishment of such a bank had been agreed in principle with the Finance Ministry and local banking system.

Rolls Royce Profit Drops

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd. today reported a post-tax profit of £2.69 million for 1973, down from £3.08 million the previous year. Turnover rose to £422 million from £374.9 million.

Rolls Royce (1971) is a state-owned enterprise that was formed to acquire the aerodynamic interests and certain other activities of Rolls Royce Ltd. when it went into receivership in 1971. The auto business of the bankrupt company was taken over by Rolls Royce Motors Ltd., a publicly owned firm.

Post-tax profit for 1973 excludes an extraordinary charge of £7.61 million covering a special allocation for a pension fund and cumulative interest on the purchase price for the Rolls-Royce assets acquired by the company.

The company's report said it will probably be necessary to raise additional capital.

This company did not declare a dividend, saying it needed to retain all its net profit.

Austrian Growth Rate

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The Austrian economy will grow by 4 per cent in real terms next year, against an expected 5 per cent in 1974, the Institute for Economic Research said today. An increase in consumer prices of at least 9.5 per cent is expected for 1975.

French Output Growth Slows

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—French production growth is slowing and the business climate has "gradually deteriorated" in the past three months, according to a survey of the official Statistical Institute published today.

The September survey, involving 2,300 major French industrialists, showed that except for the capital goods sector, production has slowed in recent months, especially for consumer goods. "The slowdown is likely to continue in the coming months," the survey said.

Due to previous orders the backlog with most manufacturers is satisfactory and stocks are slightly below normal.

The only encouraging feature is the general expectation of a decline in the growth of prices in the production sector, especially in the chemical, rubber, household furniture and textiles sectors, the survey added.

Paris Bourse Called a 'Caster Area'

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—Financial editor of Le Monde called the Paris Bourse a "caster area" today.

He called on the government to reassure investors. The stock market index is near its level since 1959, down 15 per cent since Jan. 30.

He called for liberalization of the 5 per cent ceiling and assurance of the "exceptional" cent corporate surtax.

He renewed in 1975, government must also put uncertainly surtax; the eventual imposition of a capital gains tax, say added.

Less Rate Rises in EEC Gain Is Less Than Feared

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market's oil prices were quiet in a recessionary output in Western Europe, EEC figures showed.

The only EEC country recorded a decrease in unit cost according to the studies, while the increase in unit cost in other countries has ranged from 1.39 per cent more to 1.39 per cent more.

In conclusion is that a major slowdown in auto, engineering output, unemployment due to and government-inflation remedies has so serious than feared.

Best off is tiny Luxembourg, the EEC's smallest member. Out of a total population of about 350,000, unemployment rose from 35 persons in July 1973 to 43 in the same month this year.

The figures are mostly encouraging compared with EEC commission forecasts at the height of the energy crisis late last year which suggested that unemployment would double to four million in the Common Market in 1974.

The change in unemployment levels in the Common Market's three biggest industrial powers was: West Germany: 231,905 to 237,071 up 2.2 per cent; Britain: 570,741 to 585,287 up 2.5 per cent; France: 2,450,000 to 2,485,000 up 1.4 per cent (July to July).

Prices Drop In N.Y. to 12-Year Low

Decline Erases Gain Of Past Two Weeks

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Dow Jones industrial average slumped again today, hitting a 12-year low—the same level it was at two weeks ago before a brief rebound.

The index closed at 621.55, down 16.03. The last time it closed lower was Nov. 8, 1962, when it finished the session at 616.13.

Declining issues outnumbered gains by about 970 to 370 as volume totaled a meager 12.24 million shares compared with 9.06 million yesterday when the New York Stock Exchange traded.

Analysts generally regard the brief recovery from a 12-year low on Sept. 13 as a typical rebound from severe losses. They say the investing community is basically weary of uncontrolled inflation and a weakening economy with no solution in sight.

They note also that most major banks have been reluctant to follow a prime-rate cut to 11 3/4 from 12 per cent set this week by Morgan Guaranty Trust and Chase Manhattan Bank.

Wall Street's pessimism prompted widespread selling and leading institutions liquidated some of their bank holdings.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 64.13, down 3.79. The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 31 1/4, off 1 5/8, on volume of 36,708 shares.

First-moving developments in the money markets dominated the debt sector again this week, with bonds again taking a back seat.

Continuing, but unfounded, speculation over a further loosening of the monetary reins sent most interest rates tumbling.

Broad declines were seen in a variety of posted paper rates, with some sectors dropping a full 100 basis points on a Friday to Friday basis.

The three-month bill which was performing almost in a vacuum, firmed steadily through most of the week, closed at 6.14 per cent bid, no offer against Monday's auction average of 7 per cent.

A more representative showing was made by the 15-month bill, the only current issue available to the market in any quantity, which only dipped about 10 basis points in yield over the week.

Federal funds traded slightly on the downside through most of the week, although the market tightened somewhat today, closing between 11.75 and 11.5 per cent, with no apparent sign of any intervention by the Fed.

Government coupons were on the upside for most of the week, and gains today ranged as far as 1 1/2 point in some spots.

Corporates, although marginally firm on balance, were unsettled ahead of next week's state which is the heaviest for several months, and today the sector closed 1/8 point lower to 3/8 point higher.

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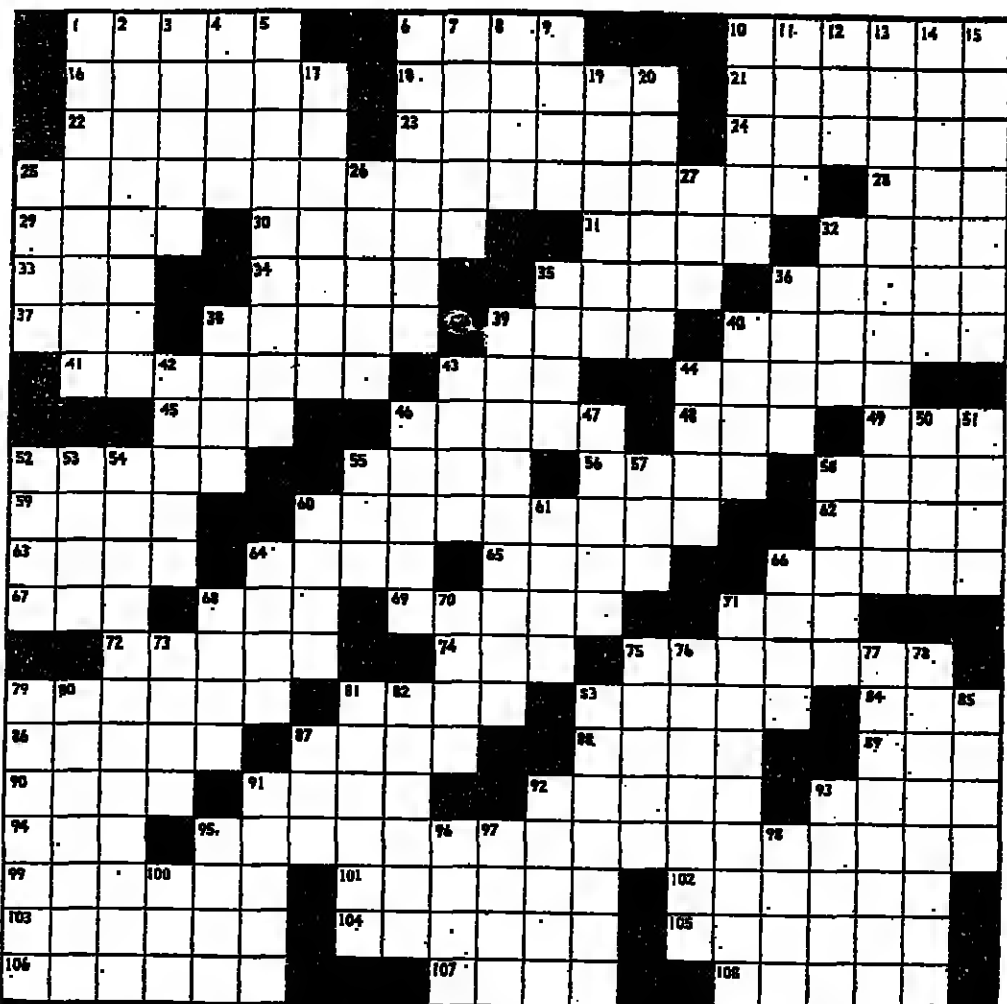
ADDRESS

CITY COUNTRY

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

ZEROING IN—By Elaine D. Schorr



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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BOOKS

THE SACRED AND PROFANE LOVE MACHINE

By Iris Murdoch. 375 pp. Viking. \$8.95.

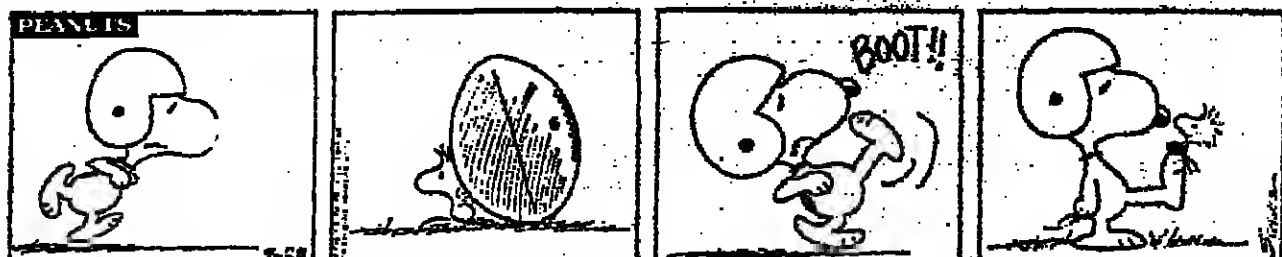
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN a sense, the witty title of Iris Murdoch's 16th and latest novel, "The Sacred and Profane Love Machine," refers to the book itself. For in many ways this novel is a machine. The story it tells—about an English psychiatrist named Blaise Gavender who loves women equally (his wife, for whom his passion is sacred, and his mistress, for whom his desire is profane) and who has fathered sons by each of them (one sacred and one profane, naturally)—seems to have been designed as much for its absurd symmetry as for its power to engage our empathy. The sequence of the incidents appears to have been planned by a computer, with each successive scene designed to bring together the two characters most unlikely to be together at that point. And the incidents themselves—at one significant point, the psychiatrist is attacked by his wife's dogs, at another, the wife wanders into a massacre that happens to be taking place in a German airport—seem often to occur for no other reason than that Miss Murdoch willed them to occur.

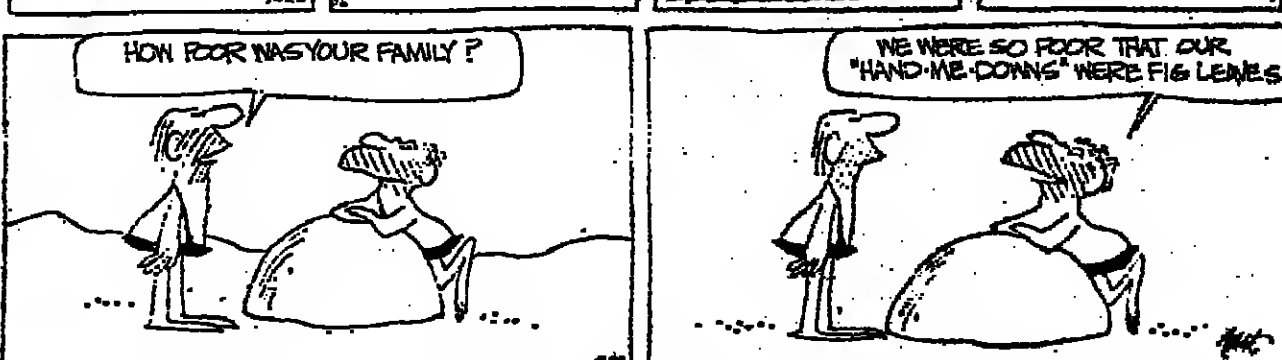
And as long as one regards Miss Murdoch's novel passively, it is not altogether satisfying. Up to a point, one can sympathize with Blaise Gavender, who married into the comfort of Harriet Derwent because he had given up hope of finding his ideal, and then discovered in Emily McHugh that very ideal. But there are limits to one's patience with his dilemma. And when Harriet, after learning about Emily and her child, forgives Blaise and attempts to share him with his other "family" . . . when Blaise, discovering his preference for Emily, moves in with her and tries to set up Harriet as his mistress, when Harriet rebels against this and tries to run off with Emily's child . . . the limits of one's patience are sorely tested.

Why must the three corners of this love triangle carry on so endlessly about their consciences, their sense of sin, their obligations to do right? Why can't they simply do the decent modern thing, and arrange for alimony and visiting rights? Why has Miss Murdoch written herself into a corner where she must resolve her characters' dilemma with random dog attacks and airport massacres? And why the sudden shift in focus to the plight of the Gavenders' next-door neighbor, Montague Small, a blocked detective story writer who is grieving for his recently deceased wife and fending off the affections of an Oxford classicist named Edgar Demarney? It all

PEANUTS



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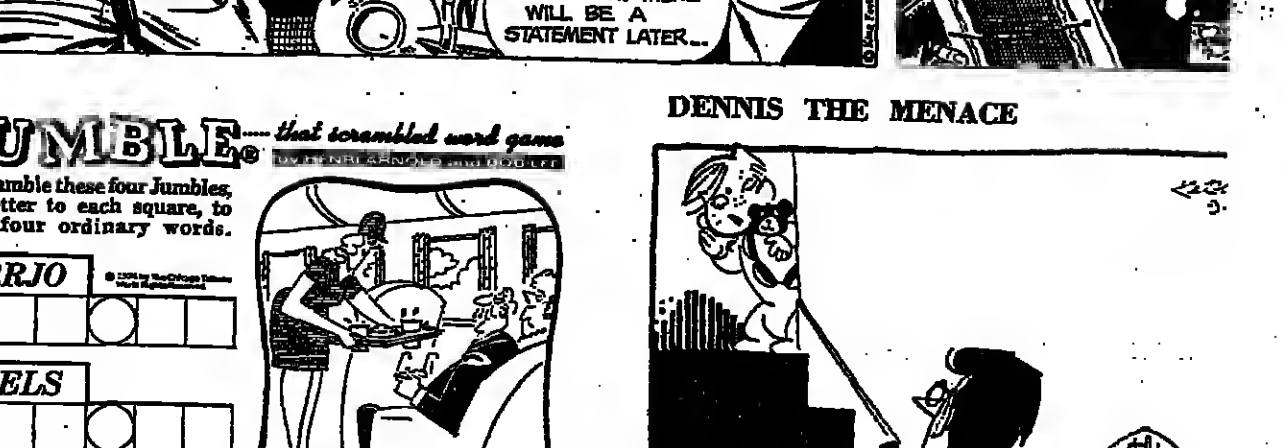
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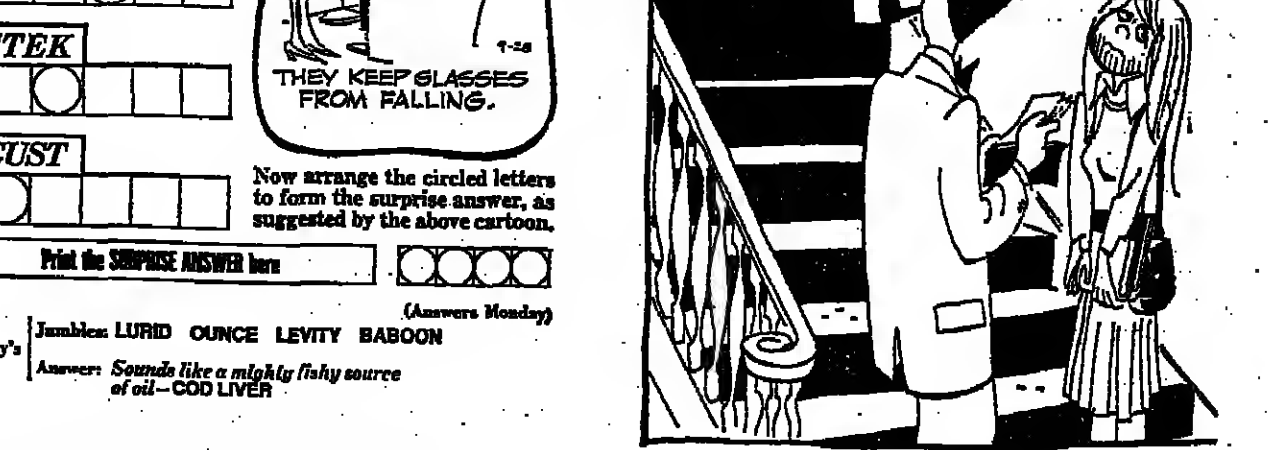
RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



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JUMBLE



Friday

ibson Gives Cards Big Lift

GO, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Tom Seaver, who pitched four innings in four runs for the Mets, gave the Cardinals a 10-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

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at this time, the Mets are in a pennant race. But since they're not the ones who can profit from it, they couldn't have been too upset at what Al Oliver and Willie Stargell did to them last night.

What Oliver and Stargell did was pummel the Mets into an 11-5 surrender to Pittsburgh. The Pirates and Cardinals each had 33 victories and 73 defeats. The Pirates have three games left with the Mets and three with Chicago.

Oliver collected five hits, including a pair of two-run homers, and drove in five runs. Stargell contributed a homer and a single and knocked in four runs.

Pop Talk

The explosion came after manager Danny Muntz held a one-minute pregame clubhouse meeting and told his players to forget the previous night's encounter with the Cardinals. The Pirates had scored three runs in the top of the 11th only to have St. Louis score four runs in the last half of the inning.

The manager's advice obviously was well heeded. "A game like that can affect players differently," said Oliver, who drove in four runs against St. Louis. "Some players might have been down, but our team is confident we can come back."

Like Oliver and Stargell, Juan Pizarro didn't let that game bother him. The 27-year-old left-hander, who started pitching in the majors when Dwight D. Eisenhower was president, pitched a 30-game winner for the second time as Chicago swept a doubleheader from Texas, 5-1 and 7-2.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 3

At Arlington, Jim Kaat became a 30-game winner for the second time as Chicago swept a doubleheader from Texas, 5-1 and 7-2.

At Detroit, Bob Montgomery lined a two-run single in the 10th inning, enabling Boston to keep its flickering American League Eastern Division hopes burning with a 5-3 victory over the Tigers.

At Cincinnati, Ken Griffey got four straight hits and the Reds, erupting for five runs in the fifth inning, came from behind to outslug Houston, 10-8.

In the American League, at Oakland, Jim (Catfish) Hunter, bidding for the first Cy Young Award of his career, pitched the A's to an assured tie for their fourth straight American League West title by stopping Minnesota, 2-1. The Oakland victory, coupled with the doubleheader loss by Texas, to Chicago, rededicated the A's magic number for a division championship to one and also eliminated the third-place Twins from the race.

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ARBITRARY RAISE—Detroit's Gary Sutherland lifts second-base umpire Russ Goetts off the ground while trying to field a throw during game in Boston. Red Sox won, 5-3.

How Pro Football Shapes Up This Weekend

By William B. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The following games are scheduled for Sunday and Monday night in the National Football League:

American Conference

Oakland (1-14) at Pittsburgh (10-1)—Steelers still pining from that 3-hour, 49 minute tie in Denver. These are two of the league's strongest teams. Raiders' new tight end is Dave Casper, rookie from Notre Dame. Steelers' rookie from Notre Dame, Steeler's pair Franco Harris and Steve Davis as running backs but Joe Gilliam at quarterback has been the offensive star. Choice: Pittsburgh by 3.

Miami (1-14) at San Diego (1-14)—Dolphins are off and running, again in front of and then behind Mercury Morris. Bob Howard, Charger cornerback who shut out Isaac Curtis of Bengals, now defends against Paul Warfield. "He can't be faster than Curtis," Howard said. "I must have run four miles chasing Isaac." Choice: Miami by 16.

Jets (1-14) at Buffalo (1-14)—Bills now have enough tools to get by without O.J. Simpson, who may not play. Their Joe Ferguson is almost in the running for a rookie runner in Ronnie Coleman who was overlooked in the draft. Choice: Kansas City by 8.

Chicago (1-14) at Minnesota (2-9)—Stubbhorn Abe Giron, Bears' coach, finally playing the right quarterback. Garry Huff, "One of the best games our defense ever played," said Bud Grant of Vikings' 7-6 decision over Detroit. Choice: Minnesota by 16.

Blazers Defeat Chicago, 29-0, in World Football

ORLANDO, Fla., Sept. 27 (UPI)—Normally cautious Bob Davis tossed three touchdowns passes last night and led the Florida Blazers to a 29-0 victory over the Chicago Fire in the World Football League.

The Florida quarterback, who spent seven years in the NFL, playing behind Joe Namath and Archie Manning, found a new target in Huhle Bryant, a recent trade from the Detroit Wheel, who caught a 27-yarder for the Blazers' first touchdown early in the first quarter.

Gommy Reamon, Florida's leading rusher who was playing against his brother, Charlie, a Chicago defensive back, grabbed a flare pass and ran 12 yards for the Blazers' second score before half time.

The brutal Blazer defense, ranked the best in the league, kept Chicago quarterbacks Virz Cager and Leo Hart bottled up most of the night and corralled the once-great Leroy Kelly, who was running in place of injured Mark Keller.

The Blazers, who didn't get paid last Friday because their front office is broke, held onto the lead in the East Division.

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Against Indians, Brewers

Yankees Prepare for 5 Victories...

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (UPI)—"We've got to win every game, it's our only chance," manager Bill Virdon said yesterday as he led his New York Yankees to Cleveland for the final five games of the team's most dramatic shot at a pennant in 10 years.

The Yankees flew West for three games against the Indians, starting tonight, and two against the Milwaukee Brewers starting Tuesday night, and the arithmetic was simple: they were half a game behind the Baltimore Orioles, who have six games.

"Our pitching is set for all five games," Virdon said, indicating he had no tricks up his sleeve. "Pat Dobson, Rudy May, Larry Gura, Doc Medich and Pat Dobson."

The Yankees prepared for the final push with no illusions. They had won 20 of their last 30 games, had helped to shatter the Boston Red Sox, but had lost five times in the last nine days to Boston and Baltimore and also had lost a 1-2 game lead in the Eastern Division.

The Orioles, meanwhile, had been winning 22 of their last 33 games in a dazzling stretch drive that threatened to foil the Yankees' bid for the championship.

In the opener tonight, Dobson will be trying for his 13th victory of the season and will be opposed by Fritz Peterson, who was traded to Cleveland earlier this season after eight years in New York.

In the second game tomorrow afternoon, May will confront Gaylord Perry and his mystery pitches, and Gura will finish the

series Sunday against the rookie, Bruce Ellington.

After that, they will rotate to Medich, the 25-year-old medical student, who kept the Yankees alive Wednesday night in a 10-inning, 1-0 tinker against the Red Sox.

"I don't know if I have any smiles left," Medich said, forcing a trace of a smile through the tension of the race. "Talk about putting it on the line. Next time I pitch, I'll be going for my 30th win and we'll be going for the pennant."

Medich stayed in contention for both goals by winning No. 19 after two straight defeats, but he had to outlast Bill Lee and the belatedly aroused Red Sox to do it. Both pitchers allowed seven hits, neither team made any errors, and the game finally was decided on a walk, a bunt and an error.

...As Milwaukee Plays Host To Division-Leading Orioles

By Parton Keesee

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27 (UPI)—This could be the week that makes Milwaukee a famous name. Starting tonight, the Brewers will engage the first-place Baltimore Orioles in a three-game series here, and then will return home to face the other Eastern Division contender, New York, in two games to end the regular season.

Milwaukee is fighting for a fourth-place finish, which would be the highest the team has achieved in its six-year history.

And they accomplished that without their 20-game winner at 1973, Jim Colborn, who probably will start against Baltimore for the first time tonight. The right-hander has won 10 and lost 12, but was out with a groin pull and minor knee surgery during the previous Oriole series.

Billy Champion (11-3), who has beaten Baltimore twice without a loss, is expected to pitch tomorrow night, and Jim Stalon (13-15), who is 2 and 2 with the Orioles, will start Sunday. Champion and Colborn also are slated to face the Yankees on Oct. 1 and 2. Milwaukee and New York have split their 16 games thus far.

"It seems that we played Baltimore when we either were hot or just coming off a slump," said a Brewer spokesman. "We never built up a streak against them, though, just kept taking two out of three, two out of three."

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Chicago 10-4 Cubs 5-9

St. Louis 10-4 Cardinals 5-9

Minnesota 10-4 Pirates 5-9

Philadelphia 10-4 Braves 5-9

Atlanta 10-4 Dodgers 5-9

San Francisco 10-4 Giants 5-9

Los Angeles 10-4 Angels 5-9

Seattle 10-4 Mariners 5-9

San Diego 10-4 Padres 5-9

Colorado 10-4 Rockies 5-9

Arizona 10-4 Astros 5-9

Houston 10-4 Rangers 5-9

Texas 10-4 Yankees 5-9

Oakland 10-4 Athletics 5-9

California 10-4 Padres 5-9

San Francisco 10-4 Giants 5-9

Los Angeles 10-4 Angels 5-9

Seattle 10-4 Mariners 5-9

San Diego 10-4 Padres 5-9

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